

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 360.]

LONDON : WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1852.

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CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

FOURTEENTH AUTUMNAL MEETING.

THE FOURTEENTH AUTUMNAL MEETING of the UNION will be held in BRADFORD, Yorkshire, on Monday, the 18th October next, and the Three following Days.

On MONDAY EVENING the preparatory Meeting for Prayer will be held, and an address be delivered by the Rev. NEWMAN HALL, B.A., of Hull.

In the Forenoon of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Meetings for Conference will be held. The Chair to be taken by

REV. JOHN HARRIS, D.D.

Principal of New College, London. The Rev. F. Monod, of Paris, will attend as a Deputation from the Evangelical Churches of France, and a Representative from the Scottish Congregational Union will be present.

On TUESDAY EVENING a Public Meeting will be held for the exposition and enforcement of Congregational principles.

R. MILLIGAN, Esq., M.P., in the Chair.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING a Public Meeting in favour of British Missions will be held.

F. CROSSLEY, Esq., M.P., in the Chair.

On THURSDAY EVENING the Annual Sermon will be preached by the Rev. J. A. JAMES, of Birmingham.

On MONDAY EVENING a Lecture to Working Men will be delivered by the Rev. A. REED, B.A., of Norwich, and on Tuesday Evening by the Rev. B. GRANT, B.A., of Birmingham.

On FRIDAY MORNING, a Public Breakfast, in connexion with the Board of Education, will be given. TITUS SALT, Esq., in the Chair.

The pastors, deacons, and delegates, of our Churches are cordially and earnestly invited by the brethren at Bradford to attend this Autumnal Meeting, which is expected to be one of great interest and importance to our denomination. Those persons who intend to be present, and desire hospitable entertainment, are requested to inform the Rev. J. Glyde, of Bradford, on or before Friday, the 8th October.

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Every Wednesday Evening at a Quarter past 8 o'clock. Terms, 2s. 6d. per Quarter. To Members of the various Classes, 1s. 6d. per Quarter.

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WEEKLY TRACT SOCIETY. Weekly issues for October, 1852.

Oct. 2. No. 241—Shadow and Substance.

9. " 245—I am Holy!

" 16. " 246—The Life of John the Baptist.

" 23. " 247—The Death of John the Baptist.

" 30. " 248—The Celestial Emigrant.

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THE ANNUAL REVENUE..... 136,960

And the ACCUMULATED FUND..... 688,531

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THE Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 360.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1852.

PRICE 6d.

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where they are supposed to abound, and to be nurtured and have their home!

Attempt to estimate what the University of Oxford—in the persons of its Heads, Resident Fellows and Tutors—has done for modern science, for the advancement of intellectual and social philosophy, or even for its own chosen department of classical literature; and every one knowing the facts will tell you—as a member of the Oxford Convocation told Lord John Russell, in a letter which preceded the issuing of the Royal Commission—that Oxford book-shelves will guide you to the truth,—where all that is in general use, in common with all that is rare and profound, is of foreign birth—Classics from Germany, Mathematics from France, and Philosophy from both.

Let your inquiry concerning Oxford and its resources begin with such an estimate of Oxford learning, and Oxford services to the nineteenth century growth; and you will inevitably conclude that the Halls have been almost deserted, and the Revenues in a bankrupt state,—and that deficiency of resources, for the maintenance of Professors and Scholars, has caused her to slide out of the rank of the Schools of the World.

But, when convinced that in these suppositions you are entirely wrong,—and that even the facts, that many of the noble minds of Oxford have been unremittingly engaged in a scientific attempt to revivify a dead superstition, and to bring back the glorious times of Gregory the Seventh, or of Innocent the Third, so that its streams of learning have been absorbed in the sands of past centuries, which they aimed to overflow, will not account for the existing decay and disrepute of Oxford,—you may then, perhaps, good reader, be quickened to some little attention to the inquiry (otherwise not very inviting to you) into which we propose to lead you—as to the Revenues and Capabilities of Oxford, their use and abuse, the existing corruptions, and the needed reforms.

At present, then, let us endeavour to make it clear and indisputable that these Colleges are what we have said—and that the public have a right to inquire into these matters, and that Parliament has a right to *reform*, or utterly to *change* them, for the public good.

There are twenty-four Collegiate institutions in Oxford. Of these, nineteen are Colleges proper; and five are Halls—the only remaining representatives of the ancient Hostels or Halls of the University—differing from the Colleges in not being incorporated, and having no endowment beyond their site and buildings. In our last paper we traced the rise and growth of the Colleges: into the details of their individual history, we do not propose, nor is it necessary to enter. The specific object of the Colleges, as gathered from their statutes, appears to have been the support of poor students, in organized societies, under a regular government, and with a regular rule of life and study. They were *secular* institutions; and one of the motives of the founders of the older Colleges now in existence seems to have been, to counteract the influence of the regular clergy, more especially that of the mendicant friars. (Report, p. 130.) It was soon discovered that such corporations as Colleges were capable of fulfilling many purposes besides the support of poor scholars; and some of the later foundations were constituted as great Ecclesiastical institutions, as well as houses of students. Religious duties and gorgeous services were appointed. Most of these ceased at the Reformation to be observable, or even legal; and the Colleges were formally released by authority from such obligations.

The constituent parts of a College are a Head, Fellows, and, in later times, what are now called the Scholars. To these are also to be added the independent members, who join a College without participating in the benefits of the foundation, and are called Commoners.—The office of Head or Principal is generally filled up by election on the part of the whole body of Fellows:—in some cases, by the election of the seniority; and in two, by the nomination of the Chancellor and the Crown. The Head is chosen from amongst those who are or

who have been Fellows.—The Fellows are the permanent governing body of the College, and are Graduates at the time of election. In *idea*, their duty is, not to teach, but to *learn*. (Report p. 134.) Their Fellowships are given to enable them effectively to prosecute their studies. But in *fact*, a Fellowship raises the holder above all necessity and responsibility of study: the very motives to it are removed. In practice, too, the Fellows now furnish all the Teachers, instead of the first class of learners in the University. The College Tutors are selected entirely from them; and no other tuition is in common use,—private supplementary teaching excepted.—The Scholars are usually elected as Undergraduates; and they have no share in the administration of the business and property of the College. Practically, they are incipient Fellows; the latter being very usually selected from their number. As a consequence, when a man has obtained a Scholarship his inducements to study are relaxed. Learning is a secondary thing with him. A Degree is indeed requisite to his obtaining a Fellowship; but even a "third-class" is sufficient to that end. Thus there is an actual premium on idleness; that which suffices to gain a Scholarship, suffices for almost all the rewards that lie beyond it.

Colleges, we have said, are eleemosynary foundations. The stipends assigned by Statutes to the Fellows are very small; such as *charity* to the *poor* would dictate. The division of surplus revenues between the Head and Fellows does not seem to have been contemplated by the Founders; by some it is expressly forbidden as "fraudulent diverting" of the income: yet it is universally done; and the evident intention that the number of persons benefited and the means of education should be increased, is altogether neglected. But while the higher members of Colleges thus multiply their own statutable incomes, the stipends of the subordinate members have no proportionate increase. Just as a Dean and Chapter swallow their revenues, without permitting minor Canons, Choristers, and Cathedral Schools to share proportionately with them, so is it with the upper and lower strata of a College society. That the intentions of Founders were directly at variance with present practice, is proved by the fact that *all* enact that as soon as a Fellow can *maintain himself*, he shall leave the College: and by the additional fact, that Visitors of the Colleges, appointed by Statute, have had to rebuke in strong language the manner in which the Head and Fellows, "regardless of the duties of gratitude and charity, and mindful only of their own advantage, have twisted the regulations of their Founders to their own desires."—(Report, p. 138.)

Into the circumstantial details of the rule of life and study, and the conditions of taking and holding Fellowships, as prescribed by Statutes, we shall enter in another paper; contrasting them with present corruptions and abuses. The single point of *Revenue* is now before us.

The Revenues of the Colleges are, of course, quite distinct from those of the University. There is a popular belief that the University, as such, is rich: but it is not the case. Its ordinary income is not much more than £7,500 a-year; and its ordinary and unavoidable expenditure amounts to £7,000. (Report, p. 127.) The Colleges collectively have a gross income, in round numbers, of £140,000; of which the Heads of Houses appropriate £20,000; the Fellows, £95,000; and £7,000 is distributed amongst the Scholars. Other offices, of an inferior kind, house expenses, board, &c., and the management of estates, consume the remaining balance. These figures are compiled from the "Report"; but, as several wealthy Colleges refused information as to their Revenues, they cannot be more than an approximation to the truth. They do not include *Living* in the gift of Colleges.

Here are revenues adequate to the most magnificent and efficient University in the world: from which might be furnished all the requisites of a first-rate education, and all the desirable rewards of merit, for a vast body of students. Contrast with this the actual state of things! The scholars alone, who receive the insignificant sum

of £7,000 are the *student portion* of the University; the bulk of the revenues goes to those for whom they were never intended; and in their enjoyment of them we have seen what they accomplish for letters and the public good.

Now arises the question, whether these are not *private bodies*, free from public control, and competent to the use at will of the funds at their disposal? Such is the view taken by those who are interested in maintaining things as they are; and they deprecate all interference and control as illegal and dishonest *apostasy*! Let it be granted that the Colleges are *private*,—the only sense in which they *can* be so, seeing that their own statutes show them to have a *public object*, is, that as they have originated and been extended by private beneficence, and provided with statutes which direct the appropriation of their revenues and the limitations of their benefits, so they should be permitted to enjoy their privileges and possessions without undue legislative interference, while they continue to fulfil the public end for which they were created. Even if there were no abuses, this admission would not save the Colleges from interference and modification, so far as called for by the changed spirit and circumstances of successive generations.

The Royal Commissioners broach a strong and thorough-going doctrine—whether or no they see all its consequences and effects—on this subject of the public interest in the Colleges, and the right of Parliament to remedy their defects and to remove their restrictions. They say, “Subjects of this kind have been too often discussed, and the Legislature has too often disposed of questions of the same kind, both in modern and ancient times, with benefit to the country, and with the general acceptance of all parties, to permit us to believe that it can be argued with success, that there could be any violation of constitutional or legal right in introducing changes in the disposition of corporate property, with the deliberate sanction of the Legislature, after full proof of the necessity of the case, and solely with a view to the higher interests of the University, the Colleges, and the country.” (Report, p. 153.) Lord Coke and other judges have given it as their opinion, that “*Collegiate bodies are, and hold their possessions, for the public good.*” It is in this character that they receive the protection of Parliament. Mr. Hallam has said of such property, that “there is no intercommunity, no natural privy of interest, between the present possessor and those who may succeed him; and as the former cannot have any pretext for complaint, if, his own rights being preserved, the Legislature should alter the course of transmission after his decease, so neither is there any hardship sustained by others, unless their succession has been already designated, or rendered probable.” This clearly-expressed and self-evident principle is that on which Nonconformists contend for the right and propriety of a re-adjustment of Church-property, in common with Collegiate revenues, whenever the public will shall demand it as for the public good. And Mr. Hallam broadly distinguishes between the claims of private and corporate property, affirming that “only the strongest motives of public expediency” may infringe the former, but that upon the “far slighter reasons of convenience,” the latter may be “new-moulded and regulated” by the Legislature.—But if *convenience* is held to justify such interference with corporate property, how much more is it justified where “*public expediency*” strongly demands it, as the Commissioners have shown is the case with Collegiate property?

The Commissioners thus state “the question at issue”—“Whether Foundations, having become comparatively useless as regards many of the great objects of Founders, shall continue to be so for ever?” Abundant evidence is collected by them to assist the public to decide this issue: and all pleas of “private trusts” and “Founders’ wills and statutes” are repelled by the assertion that “convenience and private interest within the colleges, have often done that which it is now proposed to do by deliberate legislation;” and the last vestiges of these pretensions to *private* right, and of these superstitious decessions to the sacredness of the purposes of Founders, are swept away by the pregnant suggestion, that “*A GREATER CHANGE WAS MADE AT THE REFORMATION THAN IS POSSIBLE NOW.*”

Again we say, even if no abuses be proved to exist, the *Revenues of Colleges are for the public good*: and, against all arguments in favour of the permanence of the provisions of Founders, we answer with the words of Mr. Dampier, in his Legal Statement (appended to “Report,” &c.), “The Legislature has already altered the form of one great purpose of Donors and Founders, that of *prayer*; why may it not alter the other great purpose, of *learning*?”

THE PAPAL TUB TO THE PROTESTANT WHALE.

THERE is something odd in the aspect of affairs as respects the Irish Catholics. A hierarchy which

has hitherto repudiated all State grants, now clamours for its share of Church property—a Government which rests its claims to support on its “Protestant principles,” is negotiating with the Pope for the establishment of diplomatic relations. The coincidence is singular; and were not the supposition too preposterous, we should half suspect that Lord Derby was really anxious to quiet the clamorous priests, by giving them a slice of the Protestant patrimony, and then governing them by means of official relations with the Papal Court.

The “Religious Equality” movement, though treated by the *Times* as a reality, and made a means for buttressing the Irish Establishment, appears to be rather a feint, to draw off public attention from Maynooth, and Catholic despotism and subserviency on the continent. As it is well remarked by the *Londonderry Standard*:

“It wants *sincerity and honesty*. The priesthood do not hope to appropriate to themselves the property of the Church of England; but they expect, by means of the threat, to save Maynooth. This we infer from an article in the *Nation* of last week. The writer says:—

“More than half of the English members are specially pledged to aggression on Irish Catholics. To vote against the Maynooth Grant, for example, was the most common pledge on the English hustings.—And not among Tories alone. All the candidates accepted by the knot of Radical boroughs in Middlesex had to swallow it in turn; for the Dissenters and Voluntaries are set against the grant on principle, as eagerly as the High Church and Low Church from bigotry. On the other hand, the English press are raking up election lies and exaggerations, to raise a clamour against the priests who resisted the dominion of the landlords. The ferocious malignity of the Government press on this subject, forbodes some scheme to curtail the freedom of election. The Irish people and their representatives are placed on the defensive; and this Conference will enable them, we trust, to agree on a wise and efficient plan of action for the pending contest.”

“He then proceeds to remark:—

“That *defensive war* is made not only by maintaining your own posts, but by *attacking* the enemy’s. And so if Catholic interests be so wantonly attacked, *our best defence* is to bombard the Establishment. . . . This is one efficient way of answering the bray of Exeter Hall. . . . In defence of Maynooth, many of the English Dissenters will be against us. In our attack on the monstrous Establishment, they will be fighting by our side or in our van.”

“Assuredly they will not, unless they can be convinced that religious equality, religious freedom, and political equity, are the real objects of the movement; and this, we regret to say, will be impossible while a foul and fiendish spirit of persecution pollutes the civil tribunals of Roman Catholic States, branding with felony, and dooming to the dungeons and the galleys men and women, whose only crime is the reading of the Bible, and the worshipping of God according to its dictates. With this infernal system of persecution, sustained by a power which they hold to be infallible, the Roman Catholics of Ireland warmly sympathise, or else they maintain a slavish silence.”

“But their policy will succeed in Ireland. By assaulting the Establishment they will save Maynooth. This aggressive movement will paralyze the anti-Papal agitation on the other side of the Channel. That agitation is not based on pure principles, is not free from the taint of earthly considerations, or political expediency. It will not dare all consequences for truth and justice. And, as to the Government, it will guard Maynooth as the apple of its eye, rather than suffer a hair to be plucked out of the hand of the Establishment. At the same time, we are convinced, that if the Irish Protestant Church were free, she would be tenfold more efficient, and that the power of the priesthood, deprived of the grievance of the Establishment, and the feelings which its ascendancy nourishes, would so rapidly decline that Ireland would be completely Protestantised in half a century.”

It is of no use, therefore, for the *Tablet* to pretend that the appropriation of the Irish Church property is to be an after consideration. Dr. M’Hale has more surely given the key-note of the movement, and that is comprised in one word—“*restoration*.” We are not sorry, however, for this agitation, for we believe it is only hastening forward the separation of Church and State in Ireland, and the secularization of the property held in trust by the former. The grievance is still real and flagrant, however unworthy, in this instance, the complainants. At all events, the Irish agitators are keeping the public alive to the enormity. “Don’t be so sure that you have heard the last of the Appropriation Clause,” once exclaimed Lord John Russell, in replying to some Tory taunt, on his determining, in 1838, to abandon the question, on which he had beaten Sir R. Peel three years before. So we may say now to the *Times*, and the other vigorous defenders of the Irish Church.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE, AND THE CANADIAN CLERGY RESERVES.

Mr. Inspector-General Hincks was commissioned, by the Executive Council of Canada, in April last, to visit this country, and ascertain whether her Majesty’s new Ministers were prepared to carry out the assurances of their predecessors in relation to the Clergy Reserves—the secularization of which had been determined upon by the Colonial Legislature. While Mr. Hincks was on his way hither, Sir John Pakington addressed to the Earl of Elgin a despatch, informing him that it was not the intention of Ministers to introduce a bill sanctioning that resolution. Their reasons for this course were thus expressed:—

They have, in the first place, taken into consideration that, since any opinion upon this difficult subject was expressed by the Legislature of Canada, a general election has taken place in the province, and it is, as yet, uncertain what the views of the new Assembly, as to the disposal of the clergy reserves, may be.

But, independently of that circumstance, her Majesty’s Government feel serious doubts how far they would be

able to give their consent and support to an arrangement, the result of which would too probably be the diversion to other purposes of the only public fund, except that devoted to the endowment of the Roman Catholic Church, which now exists for the support of divine worship and religious instruction in the colony.

A redistribution of the clergy funds they were willing to consider; but “any measure which would place it in the power of an accidental majority of the Colonial Legislature, however small, to divert for ever from its sacred object the fund arising from that portion of the public lands of Canada, which almost from the period of the British conquest of that province has been set apart for the religious instruction of the people,” they could only regard with the most serious doubt and hesitation. These views—the despatch concluded—were strengthened by the “numerous petitions, having many thousand signatures,” addressed to the Houses of Parliament against the repeal of the existing act.

In due course, a copy of this document was given to Mr. Hincks. That gentleman’s reply is characterised by the boldness and good sense of colonial statesmanship. “I am bound,” he says, “by a sense of duty to her Majesty to express to her confidential advisers, that it is with the most serious alarm that I have read the concluding portion of your despatch. Most devotedly attached as I am to the maintenance of the subsisting connexion between the mother country and the British American colonies, I cannot view without grave apprehension on the prospect of collision between her Majesty’s Government and the Parliament of Canada, on a question regarding which such strong feelings prevail among the great mass of the population: such a difficulty is the more to be regretted, because this question of the clergy reserves is the only one, so far as I am aware, at all likely to lead to collision.” The respectability of the petitioners he admits, but adds the caustic remark, “The very fact that they on all occasions endeavour to accomplish their wishes by appealing not to their own representatives in Parliament, but to the Imperial Parliament, is conclusive proof that they are themselves conscious that their views are not in accordance with public opinion in Canada.” The insinuation that the opponents of the reserve had merely snatched a victory, is repelled and rebuked:—

The opinions of the mass of the people have never wavered during the last twenty-five years; although circumstances have, from time to time, induced them to pause in their efforts, in order to concentrate public opinion on questions more deeply affecting their constitutional rights. I cannot, therefore, conceive, that any action which the Canadian Parliament may take, of the nature referred to in the despatch, could be correctly designated as the result of an accidental majority. All the great questions which have been settled in England during the last fifty years, might be said, with equal justice, to be carried by accidental majorities; and, if a supposition on the part of her Majesty’s Government, that any majority in the Canadian Parliament, expressing views antagonistic to their own, was an accidental one, were deemed a sufficient ground for resisting that majority, I would most respectfully submit that there would be no security whatever for constitutional government.

After pointing out that the endowment of the Roman Catholic Church is of an essentially different nature from the clergy reserves, Mr. Hincks thus refers to the intimation that her Majesty’s Government would be willing to entertain a proposal for reconsidering the mode of distributing the income of the clergy reserves: “I have no hesitation in stating it as my conviction, that the Canadian Parliament will not invite the legislation of the Imperial Parliament regarding the distribution of a local fund. Any such proposition would be received as one for the violation of the most sacred constitutional rights of the people. I am, therefore, fully convinced that the future action of the Canadian Parliament will be essentially of the same character with that which has been already taken.”

The concluding sentence of Mr. Hincks’s letter has been fully justified. In reply to the speech from the Throne, the following paragraph was inserted by 47 votes to 16:—“That this House deeply regrets to learn that her Majesty’s Ministers have refrained from introducing into the Imperial Parliament a measure for the repeal of the Imperial statute on the subject of the clergy reserves.” On the 14th ult., Mr. Hincks moved the following in a string of resolutions:—

3. That while the people of Canada are devotedly attached to her Majesty’s person and Government, and most anxious to maintain inviolate the connexion which binds them to the great empire over which she rules, yet this house is bound by a high sense of duty, to inform her Majesty that the refusal on the part of the Imperial Parliament to comply with the just demands of the Canadian people on a matter exclusively affecting their own interest, will be viewed as a violation of their constitutional rights, and will lead to deep and wide-spread dissatisfaction among her Majesty’s Canadian subjects.

A number of amendments were moved by the Opposition, but were all negatived by majorities of two to one. Ultimately, after four days’ debate, an address to the Queen, embodying the resolutions, was carried by 52 to 22.

GEOGRAPHICAL CONFORMITY.—The Vicar of Frome is literally latitudinarian. He is an English Churchman at home, a Roman Catholic in Italy, and, if consistent, would be a Mahometan in Turkey. He admits, in a letter to Lord John Russell, that, firstly, he “never did attend the English place of worship at Kissengen,” and, secondly, he “did attend the services of the Roman Catholic Church, and, very frequently, the mass.” He is also “ready to admit that it was his habit so to do all through Germany and Italy, with the exception of Frankfort and Nuremberg.” Mr. Bennett’s “view is this.” The “greatest divines of the Church of England recognise the Church of Rome as a true church.” Why,

therefore, should he not unite in worship with her in Catholic countries?

Just as, in my own country, if the Church of England is the true church, I cannot attend the celebration of the Blessed Eucharist in a Roman chapel; so, if abroad, if the Church of Rome is the true church, I could not attend it in an English chapel. In both cases I thought, and still think, that the act of so doing (these being my convictions) would be an act of schism.

Mr. Bennett is very complimentary to the State—to the Crown of England. Episcopalianism is "established" in the southern portion of Great Britain, and, therefore, the Vicar of Frome worships in the parish church, like a good subject:—he would not, for the world, be a schismatic. He is a Churchman at home: but abroad—at Kissengen or Rome—he will not cross the threshold of an English chapel—he worships with the Church of Rome.—*Gateshead Observer.*

A CHURCH-RATE SEIZURE "IMPROVED."—On Wednesday last the goods of Mr. Southall, draper, of Ross, which had been seized for the sum of 8s. 6d. church-rate, were offered for public sale in the market-place. The opponents of church-rates appropriately announced a public meeting to take place the same evening, to "establish an Anti-state-church Association, and to protest against the levying of rates, to support any system of religion." A handbill making this announcement was placed in the hands of the beadle, but he refused to proclaim it. Another bill was then prepared, and the services of a young Stentor, named Tingle, were put in requisition. Shortly after four o'clock, a considerable crowd had collected in the market-place, and two pieces of trousering were offered for sale by the constable, amidst the good-humoured badinage of the bystanders, many of whom, and poor men too, declared "they wouldn't have it at any price." After much delay, the first piece found a purchaser in the son-in-law of the beadle, at 1s. 6d. per yard, the selling price in the shop being 3s. 6d., and the quantity being somewhat about seven yards. The second piece when put up caused considerable amusement, on being called "the Quakers' drab," Mr. Southall being one of that body. For this no purchaser was found, and it was bought in. At seven o'clock, the hour appointed for the public meeting, the Town Hall was thronged, the majority being of the working class. Mr. Southall was called to the chair. Mr. J. Bassell, Mr. H. Spencer, the Rev. M. Jones, of Leominster; the Rev. H. C. Davies, of Longhope, Mr. T. Smith, and Mr. T. Hill, a working man, made speeches that were loudly applauded—and the resolutions were all carried unanimously, and several persons enrolled themselves in the Association.

CHURCH-RATE DISTRAINTS AT IPSWICH.—Mr. C. May, of the Society of Friends, recently left Ipswich in arrear of church-rates, due to the parish of St. Margaret, for the years 1851 and 1852, amounting in all to £2 2s. At the time he left, property, consisting of various articles of furniture, was standing upon a portion of his premises. Mr. May was summoned for the non-payment of these respective rates, and, as he did not appear, a distress warrant was granted by the magistrates. Goods were seized for the amount of £3 2s. Mr. May heard no more about the matter, but he subsequently ascertained that from the furniture he had left upon his premises at Ipswich, the following articles had been seized to recover the amount mentioned:—8 pieces of floor-cloth, 3 pieces of Indian matting, 3 door mats, 1 painted French bedstead, 1 common beech bedstead, 1 four-post bedstead (with carved mahogany pillars), 4 chairs, 1 washstand, 1 hearth-rug, 2 maps, 2 papier maché ornaments, 1 hooded Bath invalid chair, in exceedingly good condition (cost, when new, £15). The total cost of the distress had not amounted to £4, and, notwithstanding so many articles had been taken, no return had been made to Mr. May of the manner in which the goods had been disposed of. Mr. Jackman submitted these facts to the bench of magistrates, on Mr. May's behalf, on Monday week. The excuse made by the official was, that goods seized for church-rates would not sell. The mayor strongly remarked upon the method in which the seizure had been made, and ordered a correct return.—Another case submitted at the same time—that of Mr. J. B. Alexander, from whom house plate to the value of £14 had been taken for a rate of £6—was adjourned.

SECTARIAN GRANTS IN NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—At a meeting of the Town Council of this borough, on the 22nd ult., Alderman Potter presented a report from the Finance Committee, upon the application of the Incumbent of St. Stephen's, South Shields, for a grant of money from the Corporation towards the erection of a boys' and girls' infant school at South Shields.—The committee were of opinion that the corporation was not justified by law in so applying the corporate funds, and therefore recommended that the application be not complied with. The report was confirmed.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. WALLACE.—This testimonial, the subscription for which was commenced about two years since, was presented to the earnest and veteran advocate of postage reform on Thursday, in Blackhall-street Church, Greenock, in the midst of a most enthusiastic and crowded meeting of citizens and friends. It consisted of an annuity of about £500 per annum, which was accompanied by a bust of Mr. Wallace, from the chisel of Mr. Patric Park, of Edinburgh. Mr. Wallace delivered a lengthy address, in acknowledgment of the presentation, dwelling especially on the difficulties he and his friends had encountered in carrying the Penny Postage reform.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW CONGREGATIONAL "CHURCH," CLAPHAM, Was opened for public worship on Wednesday last. In the morning an eloquent and impressive discourse was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Harris; the Rev. James Hill, the pastor, Dr. Tidman, and other ministers, taking part in the devotional services. Mr. Hill also gave a brief, but very interesting sketch of the rise and growth of Nonconformity in London and its suburbs, making an especial reference to the neighbourhood of Clapham. The following description of the new building has been forwarded to us for publication:—

The style of architecture adopted is Gothic, of the decorated period. The walls are built with Kentish rag and Bath stone on the exterior, and bricks in the interior finished with stucco. The pew-framing on ground-floor and the gallery front are executed in oak, with carved ends to the pews. The gallery front is divided into bays by light buttresses, the upper part of each bay being formed of open cusped panels, surmounted by a cornice, enriched with pateras. The pulpit and staircase and communion enclosure are all of carved oak, of an appropriate design. The apse at the end is occupied as a deacons' room, being divided from the church by a screen, and surmounted by the organ-gallery, which is fitted with an organ, built by Gray and Davison, enclosed in a carved oak case. The windows in the west end are filled in with stained glass of a very beautiful design, by Ward and Co. In the large centre window are full-length figures of the four Evangelists; in the two small windows are representations of Christ blessing little children, and the miracle of turning water into wine at Cana of Galilee. The dimensions of the building are as follow:—Inside length, 113 feet; width, 48 feet; height from floor to ceiling, 44 feet; outside length, 123 feet; outside width, including buttresses, 57 feet. Height of side walls to top of parapet, 30 feet 6 inches: ditto to top of pinnacles, 41 feet. Height of tower to base of spire, 83 feet 6 inches; spire, 87 feet 6 inches; vane, 7 feet; total height, 178 feet.

The front part of the building is arranged with the tower in the centre, containing the staircase leading to the galleries, and having a lobby on each side leading to the lower part of the church. At the back are minister's and deacons' rooms, waiting-room and side-entrance porch, and an evening chapel for week evening services and meetings: 50 feet long, and 20 feet wide. The whole is warmed by hot water, the apparatus for which has been supplied by Mr. Hall, under the direction of Joshua Field, Esq. The church is lighted by two large chandeliers, and brackets under the galleries, and the evening chapel by two smaller chandeliers, executed by Mr. Rothwell, from designs by the architect. The ground is enclosed with iron railing, gates, and stone piers, in harmony with the rest of the building. On the corbels of the external doors are sculptured the heads of Luther, Calvin, Howe, Owen, Baxter, and Bunyan. The works have been executed by Mr. George Myers, builder, from designs and under the superintendence of John Jarring, Esq., architect.

The total cost of the building is £10,400, of which, it seems, about £8,000 has been already subscribed. In the afternoon, a social meeting of the friends and congregation took place in the British School-room. A very large company assembled. Henry Sturt, Esq., Chairman of the Building Committee, presided, and opened the proceedings by congratulating all the friends present upon the very auspicious circumstances under which they were assembled. The edifice which had been erected, and opened that day, was, he believed, of a style and character admirably adapted to such a locality as Clapham [cheers]. The committee had, indeed, been blamed by some for building the steeple, and for putting in those painted-glass windows [hear, hear]. He was fully prepared to defend them against all objectors [hear, hear]. The style of architecture which had been adopted was suitable to the wants of the present day, being in harmony with the scientific and social improvements of the age. When erecting new chapels and churches, they should not forget that the steam-engine and the electric telegraph had been invented [hear, hear]. For his own part, he was not a Dissenter, but a Churchman [hear]. He was born and bred a Churchman, and he was a Churchman also by conviction and principle; but he could hold out the right hand of fellowship to all true Christians, by whatever name they might be called, and long for the time when sectarian distinction and party badges would be entirely forgotten [cheers]. He had been unspeakably delighted with the service of the morning; and when he saw that large chapel crammed in every part by individuals of all shades of opinion, he rejoiced in the thought that all minor distinctions had been merged in a great catholic principle [hear, hear].

The Rev. T. Binney made an appropriate speech, and was followed by the Rev. J. Burnet, who said, that the meeting had been opened by the Chairman as a Churchman, who was succeeded by Mr. Binney as a chapel-man, and now was to be followed by himself as a nondescript-man [laughter and cheers]. True, he belonged to the Church [hear]. He was a member of the Church of England, for they would not let him alone [hear, hear]. They would make him a member, whether he consented or not [hear, hear]. At the same time, he was also a Dissenter; and, what between Church and Dissent, he hoped that the present erection would stand for generations yet to come [cheers]. After advertizing to the debt, which he was assured by the Chairman would soon be paid off, and describing Dr. Harris's discourse that morning as "worth more than all the money which had been contributed to the building," he said that it was, in his view, of paramount importance that the ministry of our churches should remain firm by the ancient and only true Christianity; and it was, therefore, a source of high gratification, and a cause for devout thankfulness, to find a collegiate professor preaching as Dr. Harris had done in their

hearing ["hear, hear," and cheers]. What might they not hope from the rising ministry who received their training from him? [hear, hear.] He trusted that the people of our land would have no more inflicted upon them the borrowed furniture of German mysticism, by which the ancient Christianity had been so seriously obscured [cheers].

The Rev. Mr. Davies, of Wandsworth, and the Rev. Mr. Bean, having offered a few observations, expressive of their admiration of the new building and the sermon of the morning.

The Chairman remarked, in reference to what had fallen from Mr. Burnet, that if the rich people of the congregation would only do as the poor had done—give according to their means—the building would be very soon free from debt, and in their own hands [hear, hear].

Thomas Phillips, Esq., also addressed the meeting. Owing to a large attendance, a second meeting was held in the adjoining room, which was well filled, and addressed by Rev. T. Aveling, and various ministers and gentlemen. The company then repaired to the chapel, which was densely crowded, to hear a discourse from the Rev. J. Parsons, of York. Very liberal collections were made.

NEW BROAD-STREET CHAPEL.—On Wednesday, the Rev. J. Griffith Jukes, late of the Lancashire Independent College, was publicly set apart to the pastoral office of minister over the church assembling at New Broad-street Chapel, City. The attendance on the occasion was very numerous. There was a large concourse of ministers, and amongst those who took part in the service were the Rev. J. Wilkins, G. Smith, S. Martin, T. Binney, J. Hamilton, Dr. Vaughan, E. Manner, &c. The company afterwards dined together. The New Broad-street Chapel was first opened on the 28th of October, 1728, the congregation previously meeting at Girdlers' Hall. The Church attached was first founded during the Commonwealth, and has produced among the pastors several eminent men: it is here that the Merchants' Lecture is delivered once a month, formerly weekly; also the Lord's-day Early Lecture.

BELTON, RUTLAND.—The Rev. P. G. Johnson, late of Llandogo and Whitebrook, Monmouthshire, has accepted a unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the church and congregation assembling here, and entered on his new duties on Sunday last.

SHELTON, STAFFORDSHIRE.—On Monday week, a public meeting was held in recognition of the Rev. James Deakin, late of Stand, as minister of the Congregational church connected with Hope Chapel. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. A. Lynn, of the Methodist New Connexion; Professor Watts, of Spring Hill College; the Rev. Messrs. S. B. Scholefield, of Burslem, and D. Smith, of Whitehaven (Independents); Mr. James, Mr. Diggery, and Mr. Yearsley, members of neighbouring churches—and by Mr. Deakin, the new pastor.

WYMSWOLD BRITISH SCHOOL.—Mr. J. B. Lockwood being about to leave Wymeswold, to take charge of the British School at Ackworth, Yorkshire, a public tea-meeting was held in the Baptist Chapel, when addresses were delivered by the Rev. J. Lawton, chairman, Mr. J. B. Lockwood, and the Rev. E. Stevenson, of Loughborough; and the following resolution was cordially passed by the meeting:—"That this meeting heartily expresses its esteem for Mr. J. B. Lockwood—an esteem founded upon a thorough knowledge of his consistent Christian character, his efficiency and success as an instructor of the young, and also in appreciation of his labours as a preacher of the gospel; and this meeting regrets that he has found it necessary to remove to another sphere of labour."

WINLATON, NEAR NEWCASTLE.—On Monday week a farewell tea-party was given to the Rev. David Wilson, pastor of the Independent church here, on which occasion he was presented with a handsomely bound copy of Dr. Adam Clarke's Commentary, in six volumes. The meeting was presided over by R. S. Bagnall, Esq., and addressed by several local friends. Mr. Wilson has removed to the Independent church at Droylsden, Lancashire.

LIMERHOUSE.—On Wednesday last, the eleventh anniversary of the opening of Coverdale Chapel was held in the Sunday School-room. A large company assembled to tea; after which a public meeting was held. The Rev. J. E. Richards presided. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. J. Kennedy, A.M., J. Watson, J. Granville, S. Dunn, S. Eastman, and R. Saunders. The chapel was opened in 1841, and cost about £2,000, exclusively of the ground, which is freehold, and was given by the senior deacon. The sum of £1,000 was borrowed on mortgage for ten years, which expired at Michaelmas, 1851; but a debt-still remains of £350. A list of contributions for this object was read at the meeting, amounting to £200.

SUFFOLK CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—The autumnal meetings of this body were held on the 23rd and 24th ult., at Wickham-brook. The introductory sermon, "On the Supremacy of Christ," was preached by the Rev. Henry Gill, of Haverhill—the Union sermon, "On the Spirit and Character of the People in Relation to Ministerial Success," by the Rev. E. B. Hickman, of Buxton—and addresses on given subjects were delivered by the Revs. A. Tyler and J. F. Guenett, both of Bury St. Edmunds. The attendance at all the services was unusually numerous.

OLD NEWTON, SUFFOLK.—On Sunday week, the anniversary of the Primitive Methodist Chapel was held. Mr. W. Charlton, of Ipswich, preached twice. The next day, the Rev. J. Perkins, Inde-

pendent, of Needham-market, preached; and a meeting was held in the evening.

ROCHESTER.—On Tuesday, the 14th ult., the members and friends of the Congregational church held a social tea-meeting in the British School-room, when about 400 sat down to tea. The chair was taken by the Rev. Dr. Jenkyn, the pastor of the church. The meeting was a most animated and enthusiastic one. Its object was to receive the money collected during the past quarter. This, with the proceeds of the tea-meeting, amounted to more than £80. After the contributions had been received, speeches were made by the Rev. Mr. Price, of Sheerness, Rev. Mr. Blessley, of Cranbrook, W. Ackworth, Esq., J. Tarring, Esq., of London (the architect of the new church), J. Foster, Esq., and J. Edwards, Esq.

BAPTIST NOEL IN SHEFFIELD.—This eminent Baptist minister, whose secession from the Established Church, and subsequent work on Church and State, created at the time a great sensation, preached in Portmahon and Townhead-street chapels on Sunday last, on behalf of the Baptist Missionary Society. As might be expected, the visit of so popular a preacher attracted crowded congregations, and in the evening, hundreds were unable to obtain admission to Townhead-street chapel. The collections amounted to upwards of £80. During his stay, the rev. gentleman was the guest of Joseph Wilson, Esq., of Clifford, who was convinced of the error of State-churchism by the perusal of the rev. gentleman's work, and, like him, embraced the tenets of the Baptist denomination.—*Independent*.

APPRENTICESHIP SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Society for Apprenticing the children of Dissenting Ministers of Evangelical Sentiments, was held yesterday week, at the Congregational Library; there were six candidates, three of whom were elected. Judging from their names, they were all the children of parents whose lot is cast in a district proverbial for the poverty of many of its ministers—the Principality—and who had, therefore, a strong claim upon the sympathy of their brethren in more favoured circumstances.

MONUMENT TO RICHARD BAXTER.—We are glad to find that some of the inhabitants of Kidderminster are about to show their appreciation of the works and character of one of England's worthies by raising a monument to the memory of Richard Baxter. There is not to be, and there ought not to be, anything sectarian in the movement; and as a proof that such is the case we may mention that the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Manchester have expressed their approval of it and promised their assistance. One gentleman in the neighbourhood of Kidderminster will give £100 as an expression of his feelings. The monument is to be placed in the parish church (!)—*Bell's Messenger*.

THE PATENT LAW AMENDMENT ACT.—On Saturday the new Patent Act came into force. It contains fifty-seven clauses and a schedule of forms. The Lord Chancellor and others are constituted Commissioners of Patents for Inventions, three of whom may act, the Lord Chancellor or Master of the Rolls being one. The commissioners are to use a seal and to frame rules and regulations, which are to be laid before Parliament. The Treasury is to provide offices for the purposes of the act, and officers may be appointed. Every petition and declaration are to be compared with the provisional specification. Every application for letters patent made under this act shall be referred by the commissioners, under such regulations as they shall think fit, to one of the law officers. No letters patent are to be issued after three months from the date of the warrant; they are to be valid when issued under the Great Seal for the whole of the United Kingdom. A register is to be kept of all letters patent granted under this act. The fees to be charged are set forth in a schedule annexed to the act. They are not many in number nor large in amount.

IRON SHIPS.—A beautiful iron vessel, of 1,300 tons burden, was launched from Messrs. Coutts and Parkinson's building yard, on the Tyne, on Thursday last. The vessel has been purchased by W. S. Lindsay, Esq., of London, who gave a splendid dinner to about 400 ladies and gentlemen on the occasion, and expressed his strong approbation of Free-trade principles. The celebrated Mrs. Chisholm was a guest on the occasion. Mr. Lindsay and Mrs. Chisholm addressed a large assembly in Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Saturday night. Mrs. Chisholm spoke in favour of the emigration of females to Australia. Mr. Lindsay told the audience that he had contracted that day for a new iron ship—of double the size of the one launched on Thursday—to be called the "Catharine Chisholm;" and that Mrs. Chisholm intended to sail in her next year to Australia, carrying out 500 female emigrants. Mr. Lindsay spoke in strong terms of the excellence of the iron ships of the Tyne, and said he had no doubt that before two years had elapsed, that even the "Yankees," with all their sneering at England and Englishmen, would be sending their orders for Tyne-built iron vessels. Mr. John Fife presided at the Newcastle meeting, on Saturday night, and about 1,400 persons were present. Both Mr. Lindsay and Mrs. Chisholm were very well received.

THE PACHA OF EGYPT.—The splendid steam-yacht, "Faid Rabane," has sustained so much damage in the Bay of Biscay that she has been compelled to put back to Crookhaven, in the south of Ireland. In a heavy gale she leaked considerably, and her gorgeous internal embellishments were much damaged. She had been insured in Glasgow for £20,000.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR.—I willingly comply with the respectful request of your correspondent, "C. C.," in giving what information I can on the provisions of the Public Health Act; as to its operations, they can be better described by your readers in the towns where it has been applied. The first question "C. C." proposes refers to what is meant by the "general superintendence of the General Board." The preamble of the Act, after reciting that more effectual provision ought to be made, enacts that the same "shall be under local management and control, subject to such general supervision as is hereinafter provided." The fourth clause constitutes the General Board of Health for superintending the execution of the Act. This Board, at the present time, comprises Lord John Manners, First Commissioner of Woods and Forests; Dr. Southwood Smith; and Mr. Chadwick. Whether its general superintendence is only by *prescription*, or whether, "in the execution of the Act," it is without *prescription*, may be best explained by a legal intellect. It is clear, however, that the Central Board is not deprived of its supervision, as a reference to clause 4 to 11 and from 119 to 122 will convince.

The General Board can place its veto on the proceedings of the Local Board, especially as enacted in clauses 37, 40, and 119, which refer to the appointment and removal of the officer of health, the removal of surveyor, and the mortgage of rates.

The 8th clause gives power to one-tenth (not being less than thirty) of the ratepayers in a district, to petition the General Board that a superintending inspector may inquire. After which inquiry, it is for the General Board, her Majesty, and Privy Council, to decide whether the Act, or any part of it, shall be applied. Where there is already a local act, the General Board has power to apply the act, provisionally subject afterwards to the sanction of Parliament.

The number of votes is regulated by clause 20, on the following scale:—"If the property, in respect of which the person is entitled to vote, be rated on a rateable value of less than £50, he shall have one vote," adding one vote for every £50, till "it amounts to, or exceed, £250, when he shall have six votes;" "and any person who is the owner and *bond side* occupier of the same property shall be entitled to vote, both in respect of such ownership and such occupation."

I am not sufficiently acquainted either with municipal law or usage to give "C. C." a reply to his fifth question. I have been informed that both vary; this, however, is pretty certain, that till the innovations introduced within the last few years, parochial rates were made by the rate-payers in vestry assembled, and this wholesome usage still obtains in the making of some rates for parish purposes.

The application of the Act to Tottenham, it appears, cost £67; the construction of works for its operation £7,500.—(Vide *Builder*, September 25.)

My reasons for concluding that its operation in Dorking "may be enormously expensive," arise, not from local obstacles in its execution, for these are few, but from the fact that its local board would be empowered to expend about £10,000, the interest of which, together with the salary of surveyor, inspector of nuisances, clerk, treasurer, medical officer, and such collectors and other officers and servants as may be deemed necessary, together with the other current expenses of its working, may be so large in comparison with actual requirements as to justify me in stating "that in operation it may prove enormously expensive."

The centralizing tendency of the act may be sufficient proof to some that it is "objectionable in principle," but this is confirmed by the property-qualification in non-corporate districts—by the undue influence given to property in voting—by triennial election, and the rate-making power of the local board. I should have stated that corporate districts are more favoured, the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses being (by clause 12) the local board. Why the framer of the act deemed that those who dwell outside municipal precincts have less sense than those who reside within the favoured boundary, or why property should have a greater influence in non-corporate districts, I leave him to explain. That "the act is unfair in detail," is demonstrated by what was previously stated in all the rates being made upon the occupier, "who may be called on to pay for permanent improvements, the *principal* of which should fall on the landlord, and the *interest* only on the tenant."

It is gratifying to know that "the importance of good water and good drainage is beginning to awaken the attention of all classes;" that this importance is appreciated is one reason why an efficient sanitary provision should be left in the hands of those most interested, with the option of seeking the *advice* of a General Board of Health; and it is equally to be deplored that a measure with such comprehensive sanitary action should be exposed to objection by those who are for "full, free, and fair representation," and who, consequently, oppose class legislation and a hated continental centralization.

That the Public Health Act is an experimental enactment is seen in its application being provisional, and in its "superintending" Board being constituted for five years only, which term will expire next August. As, therefore, of necessity this question will occupy the attention of Parliament in the ensuing session, let sanitary reformers seek the attainment of their wishes by advocating a general sanitary measure on a basis both just and effectual.

Yours, very faithfully,
Dorking, October 4, 1852.

C. R.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—Several Christian and Nonconformist families intend going out to Sydney in December next, and they are desirous that others should join them. They will proceed on the same principles as those carried out by Mr. Wood and his committee, in a vessel to follow the "Blackheath." They expect to be accompanied by an educated and pious gentleman, who would act as their minister; and they hope to settle in contiguous localities, and so to preserve their religious associations, and be of mutual help. I am informed the passage is as safe in winter as in summer, except, perhaps, a little more "weather" in the Channel or the Bay of Biscay, and that it is a quicker voyage. To those who have delicate

health, or are subject to chest diseases, it will be a great advantage to escape the severer part of our winter, and the trying winds of spring. I need not say that mechanics and small tradesmen would be very welcome. Several of the party intend going up the Manning River, where there is already a settlement; and a letter I have before me from a resident there gives a very attractive description of its "Italian skies," fine scenery, delightful climate, great resources, and plenty of employment; with the addition of facilities for boating, fishing, visiting, &c. Sydney, however, would be the central point from which each one could choose his course or habitation.

Persons desirous of going should apply, *without delay*, either to Mr. Matthews, linendraper, Charles-street, Tottenham-court-road; or Mr. Poulton, linendraper, Blackmore-street, Clare-market. When our arrangements are sufficiently advanced, advertisements will issue in due course.

I remain, Sir, yours obliged,
S. MATTHEWS.

THE WORKING CLASSES AND EDUCATION.

In the *Leeds Mercury*, of Saturday, appears a forcible and well-timed letter addressed to "working men," by Mr. Edward Baines, on the value of education to the working classes. He remarks that while there are comparatively few of the working classes who do not at one time or another send their children to school, there is a great tendency to sacrifice education to other things, to take away children after a very brief stay, and rely on the Sunday-school to make up for the deficiency. "It is not that they never go to school. Nearly all of them go to school for a time. There is no difficulty in finding schools—they abound throughout the land; what is wanted is, boys and girls to fill them. They come when quite young, but just when they are beginning to make progress and to excite the hopes of their teachers, they are removed and set to some kind of work. The schools are left half empty, and the teachers see, with melancholy feelings, that the seed they had sown and watered perishes just when it appears above ground." "The smallest quantity of education that working men should be satisfied with for their children is, that they should be able to read well, write well, and to keep plain accounts easily. Less than this is almost worthless, because it is soon forgot."

Mr. Baines then proceeds to show the small expense of education, and the little self-denial required to realize it, as follows:

The price of education is so low, that it ought to be no obstacle at all. In excellent schools the payment is 2d., 4d., or 6d. a week, according to the branches of learning which the children are taught. For 6d. a week an education may now be obtained superior to that which most tradesmen of the present day have received. For 2d. a week, a child may learn reading, writing, arithmetic, and something of geography. At the present rate of wages, and with the present cheapness of food, there is scarcely any labouring man who could not afford to pay the school pence for two or three of his children. The agricultural labourers are actually paying the school fees in counties where the wages are not more than 7s. or 8s. a week. The very negroes of the West Indies, so lately released from slavery and so lately become Christians, are paying for their children's education, notwithstanding the scarcity of money there. Only this week I heard a missionary from Jamaica speak of his day-schools; and after he had explained that nearly all his congregation consisted of coloured labouring men, I asked him—"How many of the people of your congregation send their children to the day-school?" He replied—"All!" I asked again—"What payment do they make?" He answered—"Three pence a week for one child, but less where there are two or more children of the same family." I believe it is the same with the Hottentots of South Africa, and with the inhabitants of the South Sea Islands. There is an infant school at Upolu, in the *Navigators* (or Samoa) Islands, where fifteen or sixteen years since the inhabitants were cannibals; and I have seen the copy-books written, and the maps drawn and coloured, by the little dusky children, which might be compared with those executed at any school in England. The map of the world was entitled "All under the Heaven."

Would it not be a shame, if the offspring of slaves and cannibals, just rescued from the depths of heathen darkness, should be able to read, write, count, and draw better than the children of favoured England? But they inevitably will, if these sable tribes should keep their children five or six years at school, and you should keep yours only two or three years.

Now where is the difficulty? A single fact shall show. Mr. Stephen Neale, the chief constable of Salford, published a report last year, in which he estimated that in the 2,037 public-houses and beer-houses of Manchester and Salford, £4,074 is spent every Saturday night in liquor, which would amount to £211,848 a-year. That is, *seven times* as much as was lately estimated to be necessary to educate *all* the children in Manchester! Wicked and horrible waste! Waste! did I say? Nay, rather, the purchase-money of degradation and misery. So dear do men buy their own ruin! Aching heads, and shattered health, and injured characters, and lost situations, and miserable homes, and broken-hearted wives, and neglected children, and early, hopeless death-beds—all these things do they *buy* at the expense of a large part of their hard earnings! And, oh! what unnumbered comforts and advantages would this £211,848 purchase for the working men of Manchester! How charmingly would it clothe their wives; how neatly would it furnish their houses; how respectfully would it spread their tables; how would it pay for books and magazines, for the sick-club and Mechanics' Institution, for sittings at church or chapel,—in short, for all that would make them as independent, comfortable, and happy as men can expect to be in this world! And if I may judge from my own experience for fifteen years, and from the

* The Rev. William Slatyer.

† The promoters of the Manchester and Salford Education Bill only asked for a rate to raise about £30,000 a-year, for the support of all the schools in Manchester.

testimony of thousands of the hardest working men in England, persons in ordinary health have no more need of beer, wine, or spirits, than they have of laudanum or arsenic.

At all events, it is clear and certain, that one-seventh part of the ale-money squandered on a Saturday night in Manchester, in debasing the population, would educate all the children, and thus elevate the next generation. And this proportion will hold throughout the kingdom. It is estimated that *sixty millions* of pounds sterling are spent every year in intoxicating drinks; and one-seventh of that (if it were spared) would give us £8,671,428 a-year for education;—an immense and splendid endowment, exceeding anything the world has ever heard of, freely supplied by the working people themselves, out of a small part of the savings rescued from intemperance and vice!

Working men! would not it be worth while? At all events, don't go to the public-house this evening, but go home and turn it over in your minds what a glorious people we should have in this England of ours, if they would all give up intoxicating drink.

Considerations are then urged showing it to be the duty and interest of working men to educate their children, and the following examples of the value attached to education by some of their order are given:—“There are many instances of noble sacrifices made by parents in humble life for the education of their children. Perhaps these are more common in Scotland than in England. But I have known cases of parents pinching themselves in bad times to keep their children at school, and have heard them afterwards express the sweet satisfaction they had in reflecting on the sacrifice. The Rev. Benjamin Parsons, of Ebley, tells of a poor widow earning some seven or eight shillings a week, who contrived to let all her seven children attend his school in succession, and some of them at least for as much as seven years. How does this shame men earning their fifteen or twenty shillings a week, who take their children from school to put them to work before they have learned any thing which they will be likely to retain!” The letter concludes with the following appeal:—

My friends, excuse this plain address, which is dictated by an earnest desire to see yourselves and your families well-informed, virtuous, and happy. I do not pretend that you can give your children a good education without considerable effort. Life is a constant struggle against temptations, but the more earnest the struggle, the more glorious will be the victory. We may compare life to the campaigns of the great General who has just been taken from us. The vigour of his days was spent in the unremitting discharge of duty, and in combating formidable enemies. But with him duty became habit, and habit is second nature. After some years of conflict his enemies were vanquished, and his declining years were spent in peace and honour. You may learn a lesson even from the Duke of Wellington, however different your circumstances and his. Cherish your children, guard them, and discipline them, as he did his army; be vigilant against your foes and theirs; the day will come when you shall receive a full reward—when your children shall be all that you could wish, and your triumphant virtue shall make your old age peace.

DUPLICITY OF TRAMPERS.—At the workhouse door, Gray's-inn-lane, on Friday evening, a well-known Irish pauper, named Catherine Burke, with a child in her arms, applied for admission to the casual ward. The shrieks of the poor infant attracted the notice of the passers-by, and several of the guardians happening to be present, Mr. Aldred, the master of the workhouse, together with the medical attendant, had the child stripped and examined, when it was found to be covered with bruises, and freshly-made punctures, very evidently produced by a common pin. The poor child was humanely taken into the infirmary, and the mother, insisting that she was totally destitute, was allowed to pass into the casual ward, where from some observations of defiance made by herself, it was thought proper to search her person. Every vestige of rag was examined, but to no avail, when, upon examining her head, which bore a somewhat luxuriant crop, there was found, carefully tied up in a bag, the sum of 14s. 4d. The howl set up by the impostor, as the money was taken from her by Mr. Wilks, the relieving officer, was piercing, and the language used by her truly horrible. Mr. Wilks, however, retained the money, which will be returned to her, after deducting the expenses for herself and the medical treatment of her child in the workhouse.

SUDDEN DEATH IN A WESLEYAN PULPIT.—On Sunday evening last (says the *Leeds Mercury*), the congregation at the Wesleyan Chapel, Norton, near Askern, was thrown into great excitement by the alarming and sudden demise of Mr. James Calvert, of Heslington, near York, whilst reading the beautiful parable given in the 16th chapter of St. Luke's Gospel. Amid the many sudden deaths that are frequently occurring, and which excite the deepest commiseration amongst friends and neighbours, there are none that could so powerfully have affected those present in the neat and pleasant little chapel of Norton, on Sunday last. They were listening with the deepest attention, evidently moved with the simple and forcible passages of scripture contained in the chapter in question, when all of a sudden, after uttering the words, “I will arise and go to my”—the preacher exclaimed, “Oh! my dear friends!” and fell down in the pulpit, and almost immediately expired. He was a lay preacher among the Independents, and was subject to attacks of inflammation and rheumatic fever. A jury returned a verdict, “Died by the visitation of God.”

SUICIDE IN A CAB.—Mr. Winstanley, of the firm of Winstanley and Sons, chemists, in the Poultry, took poison in a cab, on Friday, during a ride from St. James's to Cheapside. He died.

DIVERS MANIFESTATIONS OF “THE AGRICULTURAL MIND.”

In the dearth of news the newspapers are of course on the look out for any indications of political movement. Hence, Mr. Henley, the President of the Board of Trade, has been a considerable object of attention. He and his colleagues from Oxfordshire were entertained at a banquet given at Banbury, on Tuesday in last week, by the Oxfordshire Conservatives. From the speeches of the minor orators—Mr. J. Stratton, Mr. Lowndes Stone, and Mr. A. Cartwright—we learn that “they had met not to maintain one single line of particular policy, but to uphold the broad principle of Conservatism, which could alone maintain the stability of the throne and the valued institutions of this country.” They were recommended to “take a lesson in unity and perseverance from the Anti-corn-law League;” for “if they would but be united, they might defy the machinations of Mr. Cobden and all his set.” They were called “a second-rate interest;” and it was true that the agriculturists had sustained a heavy blow and great discouragement; that they had not been equally weighted in the race; and that when the compensation ceased the burden ought to have been taken off.

Mr. Henley's speech in acknowledgment of a toast in his honour was the point of attraction. He first thanked his clients; then spoke of the last election; then arraigned the press for opposing the Government. In reference to the reproach brought against the Government, of having “no principles,” he undertook to “trace out a little what have been the principles of that great party with which I have the honour to be associated, and what are and will continue to be their principles to the end.” Going back to the “formation of that great party,” he told his hearers, by implication, that they had been supporters of the Monarchy and the House of Lords, when the House of Lords was threatened with an “inundation” to control them, and the bishops were told to “set their house in order.” He described the Appropriation Clause as a proposal to confiscate the ecclesiastical property of the country for secular purposes; a proposal which caused the secession of Lord Derby, and against which the Conservatives set their faces; and he asked, “Is there no principle in that?” The next historical event to which he referred was the Educational dispute of 1839; when the question was, “whether the people, by the aid of the State, should receive a religious or a secular education?” “That,” said Mr. Henley, “was the first question which shook the Whig Government, and laid the foundation of the accession of Sir Robert Peel to power.” Then he wanted to know what were the opinions of the Whigs with regard to the maintenance of the Irish Church? He was not going to shrink from any of the great public questions which are before the country. What happened in 1840? He described how the Whigs proposed commercial changes; and the “late Sir Robert Peel's Government was the first that hounded on the country upon those questions”—“the first to make them, in 1841, an electioneering cry.” When the members of that Government were in opposition, we were told that to buy slave-grown sugar was irreligious and immoral: now he asked, if it was wrong in 1845, was it right in 1846? And because four-fifths of the great Conservative party who had held those principles uninterruptedly and unbroken from 1832 did not turn round on all they had previously believed, but chose to say, “We see no arguments or reasons to make us change our opinions, and we wish to see the operation of those great measures upon the community at large before we give our assent to them”—because they take that course, people turn round upon them and say, “They have no principles.” The Government had not fallen to them from any motion of their own. The Liberal party had “hit up the Queen's business, and left the country to take care of itself;” we, said the speaker, “who were connected with the largest body of members in the House of Commons (some 250 strong), thought it to be our duty to do what our Sovereign called on us to do, and endeavour to govern the country.” At length Mr. Henley spoke of the topic which was uppermost in the mind of every one of his hearers—the repeal of the Corn-laws:—

My opinion was, that it was a question which must be decided and settled as it should be proved to affect the whole community. I know you will do me the justice to admit that this is the language I have always held in this town. I told you to withhold your judgment, and that, deep as the pressure and difficulty you were labouring under might be, not to deceive yourselves into the belief that these questions would ever be settled as they merely affected yourselves, but with reference to their bearing on the whole community. I know it is an unfortunate thing—I knew it then, I know it now—it is an unfortunate thing for those who happen to be the sufferers. Still, I should only have been deceiving you then, and I should be only deceiving you now, if I led you to believe that these questions would be settled in this country in any other way than as they affect the great mass and majority of the people.

From this he diverged to consider the isolation of the Peelites, their severance from the great Conservative party; which he placed chiefly to the account of their views on the Papal aggression. “The only other question is the course that is proposed to be taken in reference to the suffering interests of the country.” He proceeded to describe how the agricultural and shipping interests were suffering: the agriculturists, from fluctuating prices, and, until lately, from a too great supply of labour.

Circumstances which had nothing on earth to do with Free-trade—the famine and the destruction of human life in Ireland—the vast exodus of our people which

has taken place in consequence of that, and of the discovery of the precious metals in other parts of the world—have occasioned such a diminution in the labour market that no difficulty is likely to be felt on that head for some time to come. That has, also, very much relieved the shipping interest; the demands for shipping for the purposes of emigration being so great that no British ship is unemployed, but that we have been obliged to have recourse to Dutch, Hamburg, and other foreign ships, to carry the people away.

The effect of the emigration had, no doubt, been to empty our workhouses, thus benefiting both the landed and the shipping interest; but what the ultimate effect of this “stripping the land of its sinews and strength” may be, “God only knows.” It was remarked that Mr. Henley concluded his speech without telling anything of the course “which is proposed to be taken with reference to the suffering interests.” Subsequently, when the health of the members for Northamptonshire was proposed, Mr. Rainald Knightley said, that he certainly should have liked to have one little glimpse of the “bright thing” which was “looming in the future” for them.

Watlington Agricultural Association celebrated its anniversary on Wednesday. Here there was competing for prizes among the labourers—sixty ploughs at work in one field. Implements were also exhibited in greater numbers than ever; and there was a trial of scythes.

After these out-door proceedings, the gentlemen and farmers dined, under the presidency of Mr. Lowndes Stone. Mr. Henley and Colonel North were the chief guests and speech-makers. Mr. Henley alluded in a far-off manner to politics.

It could not be denied that those in whom they had confided had been placed in circumstances of considerable difficulty; but they had done all they could, and would have done more had they been able; and, therefore, he hoped that, because they could not obtain all which they desired, they would not fall into the trap which had been set for them, by turning round upon them, and throwing themselves into the hands of those who, it was well known, had never done them any good.

Although great efforts had been made to set class against class, the yeomanry knew their friends, and would stick to them. He would not discuss the past nor anticipate the future.

Changes were going on that no one anticipated; for, instead of being overburdened with people, it was now a question how they should find people to do their work. They saw part of the people flocking to America and Australia at such a rate that it was hardly possible to speculate what would be the ultimate result. That had brought about a state of affairs which, although not prosperous to all, had thrown prosperity over the country: he would not say that other causes had not assisted, and were so mixed up with it, which made it difficult to assign it to the real one; but all could not fail to see that great changes had taken place, and it was no easy matter to see how such a state of things could be directed for the common benefit of the whole country.

Colonel North said little more than ditto to Mr. Henley:—“He would support the Government of which their right honourable friend was a member.”

Mr. Henley proposed the health of the President, an English country gentleman, who said what he meant, and generally what was right; and who, “if a man were a mile off, took care to make himself heard.”

The annual ploughing-match and subsequent dinner of the Herts Agricultural Association was held on Thursday at Hitchin. Mr. William Cowper, M.P., presided: in his after-dinner speech he told the farmers, that they “must not place any faith in the doctrines and quackery of which they had heard so much,” but “fairly face their own position.”

Mr. William Beresford presided on Tuesday over the proceedings of the “Dunmow Agricultural and Labourers' Friend Society.” In doing so, he urged upon his audience the good the society was intended to do by promoting their comforts and stimulating their industry. Here a voice cried, “Raise our wages!” whereupon Mr. Beresford said—

He was afraid those who paid wages had not so much to pay them with as they had; and if the labourer, by an alteration of the law, got a cheap loaf, he could not expect to have the same wages: if they had things at a much cheaper rate, and had nearly the same wages, they were in a much better condition than they were before [a voice—“I get only seven shillings”]. “You are much better off,” said he, “with seven shillings now than with nine shillings before; but if that man had nine shillings he would want eleven shillings, for a discontented mind is never satisfied.”

A dinner followed; but the speeches were not spiced by politics.

At the meeting of the West Cumberland Agricultural show at Whitehaven, on Thursday, Lord Lonsdale admitted that green crops are the products to be encouraged; for though it is not so advantageous to grow wheat, there seems to be no limit to the demand for mutton and wool.

THE CITY SMALL DEBTS ACT.—The City of London Small Debts Extension Act, passed in the late session, is now in force. By this statute the jurisdiction of the Sheriffs' Court of the City of London will be extended from £20 to £50. As the law now stands, actions throughout England and Wales can be brought in County Courts for sums not exceeding £50, and for larger sums in cases where the parties agree to abide by the decision of the Court. In the act for the City of London, as in the County Courts Act, there is an appeal given on points of law, and on the admission and rejection of evidence. It is probable that in the next session an appeal on the merits will be allowed in all matters now decided by the County Courts.

EUROPE AND AMERICA.

M. de Kisseloff, the Russian ambassador at Paris, has obtained leave of absence most opportunely from the 10th of October, just five days before the return of Louis Napoleon to the capital. He is, it is said, making preparations for a complete break-up of his establishment.

M. Jourdain, of the *Siecle*, and M. Sougere, the responsible editor of that journal, have been convicted upon trivial charges, and a most severe sentence was passed upon them. They are each to suffer a year's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 1,000 francs.

The Minister of Police has just interdicted a certain number of individuals belonging to different categories, from residing in the department of the Seine for a period more or less long. This measure has been taken in virtue of the law of the 9th of July, 1852. In consequence, a large number of French citizens, guilty of no crime, have been sent out of Paris.

A very tragic occurrence has happened at Paris. Mr. Saville Morton, correspondent of the *Daily News*, has been fatally stabbed by Mr. Bower, correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser*. The following account is from the *Journal des Débats* :—

Mr. Bower, thirty-eight years of age, lived with his wife and children at No. 2, Rue de Sèze. Mr. Morton, about five-and-thirty years of age, who lived in the neighbourhood, at No. 22, Boulevard des Capucines, was intimate with him and visited him frequently. His attentions having recently excited some jealous suspicions in Mr. Bower, he dismissed him and forbade him his door. But a reconciliation seems to have taken place between them, and Mr. Morton continued his visits. Unhappily, a peculiar circumstance occurred which awakened Mr. Bower's suspicions. His wife, already mother of four children, had been brought to bed about a month before, and her sufferings from the last confinement had been so great that they seemed from that time to have frequently affected her reason. In the evening of yesterday (Friday), during one of her fits, she told her husband that she would see him no more, that he was the devil, that she loved him not, nor had ever loved him, and she added that her new-born child was the child of Mr. Morton, and not his. This strange confession made a terrible impression on the mind of Mr. Bower; he restrained himself, however, and, at about eight o'clock, sat down to supper; he had scarcely begun his meal when Mr. Morton entered. At the sight of him he flew into a rage, ordering him to leave the room instantly; and, as Mr. Morton seemed too slow in obeying his wishes, he rose, knife in hand, followed him on the staircase to the storey below, where, after exchanging a few words, he gave him from above, on the left side of the head, close to the ear, a violent stab with the knife, which laid him motionless on the landing-place, bathed in the blood which flowed freely from the wound. Death was instantaneous.

This account—says Mr. Morton's successor—omits a very important circumstance—namely, that Morton had been in Bower's house nursing Bower's sick wife, night and day for a week before the fatal quarrel. Bower escaped from Paris, and, notwithstanding a description of his person was transmitted by telegraph along all the lines, he had not been taken up to Sunday evening. He has written two letters from Boulogne, one to Mrs. Wilson, his wife's sister, and the other to his *concierge*. They have been sent to the *Juge d'Instruction*. General opinion accredits Bower of premeditated vengeance, and gives him the fullest benefit of "extenuating circumstances." The *procès verbal* describes the crime of which he is accused 'not as a murder (*assassinat*), but homicide (*meurtre*), which is not a capital offence.'

Letters from the Belgian frontier mention the extraordinary impulse given by Louis Napoleon's decree of the 14th ult. to the trades in coal and iron up to the 1st instant, the date marked for the imposition of the higher duties. Boats were loading day and night, and often forty men were placed in one boat, and completed the loading in two hours. Not less than 100 boats were despatched daily from Mons and from Charleroi. The Meuse was completely covered over with colliers as well as the Sambre. The activity displayed as to the communications by water was equalled on land. The excitement has now ceased.

The Pope has been down the river Tiber, and visited the new bridge building at Larici, between Rome and Albano. He returned to Castel Gondolfo. Rumour says that he meditated a flight to Naples; being provoked thereto by the demand from M. Bonaparte, through a general, that he should come to Paris and crown the Emperor; but the story wants confirmation.

Sir Henry Bulwer was still in Rome, and would probably have more interviews with the Pope before leaving the Eternal City. His Holiness was extremely affable towards our minister, and appeared delighted at having an opportunity of conversing with him in Spanish—a language for which he has retained a predilection ever since his apostolic mission to Chili. Sir Henry was invited to dinner by M. de Rayneval, the French ambassador, to meet the other members of the *corps diplomatique* now present in Rome, of whom M. Esterhazy, the Austrian Minister, was the principal. None of the French generals were present.

A letter from Florence, of the 25th ult., states that Guerrazzi had commenced his defence. He spoke for five hours, during which he was patiently listened to by the court and the auditory. After having replied to the accusations of the public prosecutor against some acts of his youth, he explained his political conduct in 1848. He declared that during the disturbances which took place in Leghorn during that year, he used all his exertions to restore order

and obedience to the Government. He added that he was ever loyal to his Prince, and that he had even entertained the idea of his being appointed King of Central Italy, if Providence had aided his efforts to free Italy, and a new division of the Italian States had been effected. He likewise referred to Mazzini, and blamed his policy, which he said showed a perfect ignorance of men and measures.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* states, on trustworthy authority, that the hatred of the Italians to the Austrian Government was never so deadly as at the present moment in Lombardy: "Since the revolution, the country has been subjected to military law, and to what is still more galling, the arbitrary will of the several commanders; heavy fines, in the shape of loans, have been imposed, and trade is languishing. One and the same person lays down and enforces the law at Milan, the director of police being also commander of the gendarmerie. In short, things are so strangely managed in Italy that no one who is not either an *employé* or a military man can doubt that this Government is playing Mazzini's game for him."

The text of the answer of the States of the Coalition to the last note of the Prussian Government has been published, though it has not yet actually been presented; the Coalition having refused to accept the conditions of Prussia at the time appointed, can now only be treated with as foreign Governments, diplomatically; they have virtually, and, indeed, actually seceded from the Congress of the Zollverein, that body being limited to the discussion of the questions before it, the renewal of the Zollverein treaties. The Coalition wished to open a wider field of discussion, and prepare, if not actually conclude, a commercial alliance with Austria, before the Verein itself should be fully reconstituted. This Prussia absolutely declines to do. The seceding Governments have more than a year yet before them, as the Zollverein treaties do not expire till the 1st of January, 1851.

There is great fear of Hanover's defection. The *Hanoverian Gazette* has, for the last couple of weeks openly declared that the September treaty would not be binding on Hanover, and must be repudiated, in case Prussia failed in coming to an agreement with the Coalition States.

In Prussia and Posen, probably in consequence of the increasing coldness of the weather, the cholera was on the decline. In Berlin the cases were reduced to one or two a day. There have been in all 78 persons attacked, 43 deaths, 35 cured and under treatment. The accounts from Posen are very favourable.

The Ionian Parliament has been prorogued by Sir Henry Wood until the 1st of March, 1854; on the ground that the members had refused to enable him to establish measures of moderate constitutional reform. In dismissing the Parliament, he threatened to use his extraordinary powers "without scruple."

A correspondent of the *Ost. Deutsche Post* writes from Constantinople under date September 18:—"The English fleet is expected at Smyrna, to support the negotiations which are now going on between the Porte and the maritime powers relative to the right of their men-of-war to pass the Dardanelles and Bosphorus. The powers demand free passage through the Straits, that privilege having been granted to the French war-steamer "Charlemagne." The excuse made by the Porte is, that the French ambassador was on board the vessel, which hoisted a white flag. To this the reply is, "We, too, will always have a white flag flying when ever we pass the Straits."

American news is very meagre. The fishing schooner "Charles Knight" had been seized by the British cruisers, and taken into Charlotte-town.

We have Havannah dates to the 14th ult. A court-martial had sentenced the persons connected with the *Voice of the People* to death. The Spanish war-steamer "Pizarro" had been totally lost on the bar of Mariel. At the time she struck she was in pursuit of a suspicious-looking American bark, which afterwards turned out to be a merchantman.

The advices from the city of Mexico are to the 21st of August. The *Trait d'Union* of that date, contains an elaborate account of the difficulties which environ the republic of Mexico, all of which tend to the conclusion that a revolution and probable dismemberment is near at hand.

According to the last accounts from Matamoras, opposition to Cardenas, the usurper of the Governorship, was increasing. The National Guard had declared in favour of his opponent, and taken up their position on the American side of the Rio Grande.

THE PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN JOURNEY.

Whilst at Marseilles, "his Highness," President Bonaparte, received two envoys, one for the Pope and the other for the King of Naples, who had been sent to congratulate him. He laid the foundation of a new cathedral, and issued a decree announcing a large State grant for building it. He also laid the foundation-stone of a new Bourse. On the latter occasion an address was presented to him by the President of the Chamber of Commerce; and, according to the *Moniteur*, the following significant sentence was contained in M. Bonaparte's reply:—

He was well pleased to be able to give that testimony of interest to the commerce of Marseilles; and his desire was that Marseilles, more and more flourishing, should co-operate in realising the great idea of the Emperor, that the Mediterranean ought to be a French lake.

The official "frantic enthusiasm" of his reception does not tally with other accounts. An Englishman, under the signature of "Veritas," writes to the *Times* a very different report:—

I was stationed, at the time of his arrival, on the Place St. Ferreol, a good-sized square, close to the Prefecture, where he was to alight. The square had been very handsomely decorated, and turned into a parterre of flowers, surrounded on all sides by a compact mass of soldiers; admittance within the square being given by tickets, which were only granted to persons of known character and respectability. My chief object in going thither was to ascertain, from personal observation, the manner in which Louis Napoleon was received. I watched the populace, both within and without the square, very closely and attentively; and I can assure you that there was not any expression of feeling in his favour; with the exception of a few, very few and feeble, cries of "Vive Napoleon!" a sullen and significant silence sat upon the multitude. The troops did not utter a single cry. The President looked most wretched, haggard, and careworn.

The President left Marseilles for Toulon, accompanied by a strong fleet of war-steamer and men-of-war, on the 27th. We are told that "the crews of the vessels raised one sole cry of 'Vive l'Empereur!' and the whole town responded. The squadron saluted with its thousand cannon. Toulon and its roadstead presented a spectacle as imposing as magnificent." From some cause or other the most important part of the fêtes was abandoned, such as the manœuvring of ships of war, &c., and, altogether, the visit was a failure, though a decree, issued for extending the fortifications of the town, at the expense of the State, excited some enthusiasm. Saved by the suspicious vigilance of his police from the "infernal machine" at Marseilles, President Bonaparte has incurred a real danger at Toulon. The musket of a soldier, we are told, "went off" as "the Prince was passing in front of the troops." The man was seized, imprisoned, and interrogated. The authorities put forward this explanation:—"At Toulon the troops mount guard with their muskets loaded, as in time of war: the soldier in question had just been on guard, and in his precipitation in preparing for the review he forgot to draw the charge from his musket."

The Bishop of Frejus addressed Louis Napoleon at Toulon in the following terms:—

Monseigneur,—Lips consecrated to the service of God and of truth will not to day learn the language of flattery to address a prince whom so many acclamations salute with transport, and who is still better lauded by his works. But when the Eternal, after days of anguish, gives to the world a Constantine, a Charlemagne, or a Napoleon, to snatch society from an abyss and seat it on religion and justice—its sole true and solid basis—it is permitted to a minister of the gospel to find accents in his heart, to come surrounded by his brethren to tell the Liberator who is passing—Prince, receive our homage, accept our gratitude and live! Live, Prince, to accomplish, with the protection of Heaven and the benedictions of the earth, the most elevated mission and the most astonishing destiny of this epoch! The bishop and the clergy of this town and diocese, Monseigneur, will hold no other language in presence of your Highness, nor other wishes for him at the foot of the altar. May those sentiments be pleasing to him. May those wishes be accepted by the All-Powerful!

On the morning of the 29th, M. Bonaparte returned to Marseilles in the "Napoleon" war-steamer, "in the midst of the acclamations of an immense crowd," and proceeded onward to Aix. Here, as elsewhere, there were plenty of cries of "Vive l'Empereur," but they were from the functionaries, the troops, and the peasants, and not from the townspeople, who were comparatively indifferent to what was passing, showing themselves but little at the windows, and even remaining covered in the streets when the President passed. The Archbishop of Aix had assembled several bishops, and the fête had altogether the religious character of the middle ages. The clergy, in order to strike the imagination of the inhabitants of the country districts, had endeavoured to surround the fête with a religious pomp. They had organized the Fête du Roi René, which in that superstitious and Legitimist city holds the place of the Fête Dieu in other places, and they represented the mysteries of religion commingled with mythological subjects; thus, there might be seen together King Herod, the three Magi, Queen of Sheba in company with Jupiter, Venus, and the three Zephyrs. At Nismes, to quote the official report, "immense concourses of people uttered cries of 'Vive l'Empereur!'" "Vive Napoleon III!" The enthusiasm is extraordinary. His Highness was present at a bullfight in the arena, and returned to the Prefecture at 6 o'clock to receive the official deputations. His Highness at night went to the ball given by the town at the mairie." At Montpellier, "joy was depicted in every countenance."

There is good reason to believe, that the further the President goes, the worse is his reception. At Nismes, where Legitimist feeling is strong, there was something like a riot, and the ceremonies were cut short at M. Bonaparte's command. At Montpellier, cries of "Vive l'amnistie" were uttered with such energy that the Prince felt compelled to notice them. He addressed the crowd to the effect that he was desirous to grant an amnesty if the conduct of the *interns* should be such as to enable him to do so with due regard to the public safety. On the 3rd instant he was at Narbonne. He heard mass at the Cathedral, and had just quitted the ball under a shower of bouquets.

At Toulouse there is to be a representation, in his presence, of the great battle fought there between the Duke of Wellington and Marshal Soult, on the 10th of April, 1814.

The question of the re-establishment of the Empire is completely settled. M. Drouyn de Lhuys,

the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has already made an official announcement to that effect to all the representatives of foreign powers, accredited to the French Government, and has expressed to them that the French Government calculated upon the good feelings of the Powers on a change which had taken such a strong hold of public opinion that it was impossible either to deny or to resist it. Both General de St. Arnaud, Minister of War, and M. Moquait, Secretary-General of the President, have written to the proper authorities in Paris, directing them to take the proper steps for the arrangement of the preliminaries of the Empire. The word "preliminaries" is positively employed in both their despatches. It is said that some pretext is to be adopted for the almost immediate convocation of the Senate—such, for example, as a pressing law respecting Algeria, or something of that kind. This will enable the Senate to apply itself to the more important business in hand, and a *Senatus-Consultum* will be forthwith agreed to and drawn up, which will be submitted to the people in the shape of a *plébiscite*, and in which the constituting power will be again conferred upon Louis Napoleon. The general report is, that one of the first uses to be made of this constituting power will be to abolish universal suffrage. It has done its work, and there is no doubt it will not survive the establishment of the Empire.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN BELGIUM.

The Catholics of Belgium have at last gained a tangible, though perhaps precarious triumph. The Chambers met on Monday in last week; but no business of importance was done until Wednesday. When the Chamber of Representatives met on that day, Ministers announced that they intended to stand or fall upon the election of M. Verhaegen as President of the Chamber. The Opposition brought forward M. Delehaye; and the election at once proceeded. Ministers were defeated, by 54 to 46, and the Presidency fell to M. Delehaye. But here a new source of difficulty arose; M. Delehaye refused to accept the office. Another candidate was proposed, M. Charles de Brouckère. This time, Verhaegen polled 60, Delehaye 48, Brouckère 1. Strange complication! M. Verhaegen now refused to accept office, on the ground that he had been unaware of the fact that his election was to be made a Cabinet question; because he was no longer M. Verhaegen who was at stake, but a member of Liberal opinions. "The Liberal principle had been involved; it should not be re-established. He would not engage his individuality; he would not accept the Presidency;" a declaration loudly applauded by the Opposition. The sitting was adjourned. In the evening, a Royal decree prorogued the Chambers until the 26th of October, and the Ministers resigned.

The *Times* of Saturday devotes an article to the critical position of affairs arising from the above event, and the necessity of maintaining the neutrality of Belgium as the outpost of constitutional peace in Europe. A military commission, appointed last autumn, has just reported on the fortifications of the kingdom. The commissioners advise the demolition of certain fortifications—namely, Ypres, Philippeville, Mariembourg, and Bouillon; the preservation of Mons, and the placing of the fortifications on the lines of the Scheldt and the Meuse in a state of efficiency. A fortified retreat for the Government is considered, and Antwerp is recommended; and the commissioners urge immediate works to render it stronger—bomb-proof buildings in the citadel to be terminated, citadel of Deist to be completed, and a line connecting Antwerp with Liège and the Dutch fortress of Maestricht; also, fortification of the pass of Aerschot and defence of Mechlin by field-works.

The *Daily News* is by no means so seriously alarmed, but thinks that the Liberal party will regain its position. It describes the intrigues of the priests, and calls to mind that the Liberals were enabled to effect the revolution of 1830 by the aid of the priests, who hated Protestant Holland:—

Having freed themselves from the Government of the Hague, these same clerical intriguers were evidently leaning towards France, and when Louis Napoleon began to patronize the Church, and the Church to eulogize Louis Napoleon, it was noted that the Clerical party in Belgium seemed still more friendly to the occupant of the Elysée. When the Chambers met, clerical tendencies were made sufficiently manifest. Throwing their weight into the scale with that of the few Liberals who dissented from the views of Mons. Rogier, the priests secured the defeat of the Ministerial President by six votes—the numbers being, Liberals, 48; Clericals and Ultras, 54. On the declaration of this partisan victory, the Ultras saw the error into which they had fallen, and strove to redeem it. The gentleman elected by the Clerical party declined to serve; another election was demanded, and the Ministerial candidate was placed in the position he should have occupied at first. With proper dignity he refused to act; the house was adjourned, and, until the 26th, there will be ample verge for rumour and speculation. The partisans of the French and Clerical party—for they may be called one—point to the menacing position assumed by Louis Napoleon, as indicating the speedy arrival of the day when Belgium shall become a part of the new French Empire, but the Ultras, by whose aid the priests were enabled to put M. Verhaegen in a minority, are now, more broadly than ever, the error of the step they took. They reversed that step in the Chamber as soon as its consequences were shown—they may now, during the leisure days between this time and the 26th, make their repentance more complete. That they will do so there is little doubt; and, at present, equally little of the restoration of M. Rogier to more than former power in the Chamber and the country.

THE BURMESE WAR.

The news from the seat of war is interesting from the additional light thrown upon affairs in Burmah, by the publication of the details of Captain Tarleton's expedition up the Irrawaddy, which resulted in the capture of Prome. It appears that the flotilla proceeded, without further opposition than that of a small battery, until in sight of A-kouktoung, where the Burmese force for the defence of Prome was posted.

The position was a very strong one, extending for two miles along the rocky cliff rising abruptly 200 or 300 feet above the water on the right bank of the river. It was defended by thirty-five heavy guns, which completely commanded the channel, there 400 or 500 yards wide. The position was held by a force said to have been originally 40,000 men, under a son of the great Bundoora of the former war, but from desertion, caused by the scarcity of provisions incidental to our command of the river, the force by the time of the arrival of the steamers had become very much reduced—the highest estimates stating it at only 10,000 men, and the lowest at 2,000. "To have forced their way past this strong position," writes an officer who was present, "the steamers would have found a difficult undertaking. . . . Fortunately, just as they were entering the passage, a native came off, and offered to show a small creek (forming an eastern channel, made by a long island opposite the Burmese position), through which they could pass, which offer was gladly accepted, and the steamers entered the river again far to the north of, and well clear of A-kouktoung. The following morning they were off Prome, and not an armed man to be seen. Information soon came off that all the troops had gone to A-kouktoung, never dreaming that we could give them the slip as had been done. Offers were readily made to show where the guns were. Accordingly, a party was landed, who quietly and unmolested took possession of twenty-three, consisting of 42, 32, 24, and 12-pounders. The twenty iron guns were destroyed and thrown into the river, and the three brass ones sent down to Rangoon. . . . The following morning the whole commenced their return, and, as they approached A-kouktoung, considerable anxiety was felt to see if the enemy had moved over to line the creek, but no such attempt had been made." On clearing the creek, Captain Tarleton surprised the rear of Bundoora's army, with a large number of warboats and State barges, in the act of being transported to the left bank of the river, evidently with the intention of marching up to the protection of Prome. His troops were found in confused masses in boats, and along each side of the river, and the shot and shell from the steamers told fearfully on them, and spread dismay among the Burmese ranks; those in the boats jumped overboard, and every man hastened to flee. Between forty and fifty boats, containing warlike stores, were captured, set on fire, and totally destroyed. The works of A-kouktoung were entirely deserted, and it was found that the troops had all marched away to defend Prome, but had not carried away the guns, which were merely withdrawn from the embrasures, and laid down behind the parapet, so as not to be visible from the river. The guns, twenty-eight in number, were immediately taken possession of, and put on board the steamers; thus making a total of fifty-six guns taken at and near Prome. Much powder and other military stores were also destroyed at Prome, the inhabitants assisting voluntarily in their destruction, and also in removing the guns. Captain Tarleton was informed at Prome that there were no Burmese troops or other preparations for resistance between that place and Ava, and that, in fact, the Burmese did not expect the progress of the English to be more rapid than in the last war, and had therefore, as yet, organized no means of resistance in the upper country. The inhabitants of Prome stated that the price of rice had risen at Ava from 1r. to 5r. a-basket, in consequence of our command of the river. The natives continued to assist the British by every means in their power.

The entire body of the people, says the correspondent of the *Englishman*, as one man, long for our rule; indeed it is well known, that the Kariens had been in the habit, for some time, past of meeting in the jungles at night, at certain appointed times, and praying together that the British might come and wrest their country from the Burmese, their cruel masters, and impose on them their own mild and just government.

It is supposed that the visit of the Governor-General to Rangoon had been occasioned by differences between the commanders of the land and sea force, and much speculation was afloat as to the issue. General Godwin, it is said, wishes for an undivided triumph, and is unwilling to do anything before November. By the latest accounts Commodore Lambert, accompanied by Captain Rundall, of the Madras Engineers, was immediately to proceed in the "Phlegethon" towards Prome, on a reconnaissance, and it was expected the re-occupation of that place in force will immediately follow. It is not expected that more than 6,000 at most of 12,000 additional troops asked for by General Godwin, and in orders, will be actually embarked. The army which will be assembled in Pegu in the month of November will consist of more than 20,000 men—that is, six regiments of European foot, 12 regiments of native infantry, and a full complement of artillery, as well as sappers and miners.

The reinforcements raised by the Indian Government for Burmah were all on their way to Madras and Calcutta for embarkation, and transports were being hired for their conveyance to Rangoon and Maulmain.

Emigration from Bombay to Australia was about to commence. Upwards of 150 soldiers are said to have applied for their discharge from her Majesty's 86th to proceed to the "diggings."

A riot occurred in the city of Benares on the evening of the 2nd of August. The magistrate was pelted with stones and brickbats, as were also the

General and several officers and other Europeans who had to cross the bridge. A couple of companies of the 33d Native Infantry and the detachment of the 11th irregular cavalry were speedily on the spot. The affair was a bloodless one.

MOUNT ALEXANDER DIGGINGS—MELBOURNE.

The following letter (says the *Manchester Times*), dated Melbourne, 10th May, has just been received by a gentleman here. The writer of it is his relative, and the facts stated may be relied upon:—

Soon after writing my last letter to you I started with three others to the Ballarat gold diggings. We were there one month, but did not do very well. We only got 10 ounces of gold. One of our party, who was a worthless fellow, we parted with. From Ballarat, we went to Mount Alexander. During the first month, at the latter place, we made about 20 ounces by washing the surface soil. After that, we had a run of very good luck. We commenced digging in a gully with high hills on each side, called Golden Gully. We sank a large square hole, six feet deep: we picked out one and a half ounce of gold the first day, and the next day we got eleven ounces, and so on. It took us ten weeks to work out our claim in this gully. Every evening after we had done work we weighed our gold, and the most we got in any one day was 68 ounces. We then went to town, each man having 15 lbs. weight of gold. During the time we were doing so well, we employed a man to cook and mind the tents. We gave him thirty shillings per day, or nine pounds per week. I had not been in town very long when I fitted out a party (four of us). This time we did not clear the expenses I was put to. I stayed with them two months—the time I promised—and then broke up the party, and came to town to take up provisions and a good tent for winter. We had to work very hard, and were up before the sun every morning.

The gold seemed to have been thrown up by some volcanic eruption. It can be found from the surface to the depth of 60 feet. It is found in large quantities in a dull blue clay, underneath a mass of burnt sand and gravel. Sometimes the digger has to go through a conglomerate mass of gravel, clay, iron, and quartz, which seems to have been at one time in a state of solution, and, on becoming cold, formed a mass harder than granite. At times gold is to be found embedded in this mass, but being heavy, it will generally be found underneath in the clay. It can often be found mixed with white quartz, and in this state it is thought to be the purest of gold. Gold diggers call these *specimens*—sometimes they have them made into breastpins—if large, they give them to their sweethearts or wives. The largest nugget our party got weighed nine ounces and a quarter; I turned it up in the pit with a corner of a spade. It fell to the share of one of my mates, and I bought it from him at three guineas an ounce. I dare say it would fetch £34 or £35 at home. The way they wash for gold is very simple—the clay is put into tubs with some water stirred about until the water becomes thick; it is then poured off and clean added, and so on until there is nothing left but gravel. It is then cradled, or run through sieves, sometimes both. The stuff in the sieve has then to be examined, to see that there are no nuggets that will not go through; it is then washed in tin dishes; the dish is held on one side, so that the stuff just reaches the rim; it is then dipped into water and allowed to run off quick, which takes some of the gravel with it. The washer must take care to shake the dish from side to side gently, so as to cause the lighter gold to go to the bottom.

Melbourne is crowded with people; they are flocking to the diggings from all parts of the colonies. Property is selling at enormous prices. Cottages with three rooms are letting for £1 per week; a load of firewood fetches £3 (originally it was 6s. to 8s.); water, 3s. per load (formerly 6d.); washing is 12s. per dozen and upwards. A few days ago I sent six shirts, two pair blankets, and two rugs, to be washed. On Saturday I called for a clean shirt, but was told "You can't have one till Monday," and that the washing of the ten pieces would amount to 30s. Board and lodging is from 30s. to £3 per week. Carriage to the diggings £40 per ton. I will tell you the price of some of the provisions at the diggings:—Flour, £8 to £10 per bag; bad rice, 9d. per lb.; indifferent tea, 2s. to 3s.; sugar, 6d. to 8d.; coffee, 2s. 6d. to 3s.; butter, 3s.; cheese, 3s. 6d. per lb.; bacon, 3s.; ham, 5s. per lb.; 4lb. loaf, 3s.; hind quarter of mutton, 3s. 6d.; beef, 5d. per lb.; a whole sheep, 12s.; a pick without a handle, 16s.; spade, 10s.; tin dishes 12s. each; oats and maize, 22s. per bushel; bran, 10s. per bushel; hay was selling at 30s. per cwt. At some of the bush public-houses they charge 16s. per night for a single horse, and it gets no corn. At the livery stables in town they charge 10s. per night. Fire arms are selling at enormous prices. Tradesmen's wages are very high. Blacksmiths and carpenters are getting about £5 per week. The commonest lace-up boots are selling at 24s. per pair; Wellingtons £5 per pair, and a great demand for them. Labourers who are employed repairing the government roads, are getting 10s. per day. Married couple on stations are getting £60 a-year. Shepherds 25s. per week. A great many settlers are obliged to put the whole of their sheep together and shepherd them on horseback. Gold at the diggings £2 16s. per ounce; in town £3 1s. per ounce. We took our gold to the commissioner to be forwarded by escort to the treasury in town. I sold mine in several lots, at £3 1s. to £3 3s. per ounce. From the last figure it fell to £2 16s.; it has risen again to £3 1s.; gold buyers at the diggings are giving £2 16s. to £2 17s. per ounce. Some of them buy as much as a thousand pounds worth, and sell it again in town at 6s. to 8s. per ounce profit. Numerous robberies have been committed. Tents have been plundered every night, and too often we hear of bloodshed and murder. The commissioners are very strict. People are constantly being taken up for digging without license, and for sly grog selling. Storekeepers at the diggings generally charge about two hundred per cent. more than the same articles cost in town.

I have now been in Australia four years, and have not had a day's illness during the whole time. Any money you have for me need not now be sent, as I am not likely to want it.

"WOMAN'S RIGHTS" CONVENTION IN AMERICA.

The American papers have been reporting at considerable length a convention (which appears to be annual), of women and men favourable to female emancipation, held at Syracuse, on the 8th ult. The meeting in question is described in a leading article of nearly three columns, full of wit and banter, in the *Times* of Thursday. We content ourselves with a more prosaic report. Mrs. Lucretia Mott presided, and a large number of subordinate officers were appointed. A "business committee" reported the following resolutions:—

Inasmuch as many of the institutions handed down to us from the past, like heir looms, are felt to be time-honoured hindrances to human progress, and opposed to that Divine truth which gives light to the world—therefore,

Resolved, That it is our duty to examine these institutions, and ascertain which of them are still worthy of honour and support, which we should seek to reform, and which to cast aside.

Resolved, That it is the right of every one, holding property as a citizen of the republic, to resist taxation till such time as she is fully represented at the ballot-box.

To these Mrs. Gerrit Smith moved to append the three others, which read thus:—

Resolved, That the demand of woman is not for privilege, nor favour, nor employment, nor honours, but for rights.

Resolved, That the right of human beings to their own persons—to their own earning and property, and to participate in the choice of the civil ruler, are rights which belong as naturally, absolutely to woman as to man.

Resolved, That we beseech woman never to consent to hold any of these sacred rights in abeyance, nor to consent to exchange any of them for bribes and privileges, or favours and flattery, however alluring and seductive.

Mrs. E. Oakes Smith advocated woman's right to resist taxation. "We convene," she said, "to disorganize time-honoured institutions. Let Syracuse, which has become the Thermopylae of freedom, be the place for our struggle. Squalid, ignorant foreigners may be made voters, but half our population are disfranchised." In defining the rights for which they were striving, and which "they intended to obtain," Mrs. J. Elizabeth Jones, of Ohio, a woman "with a strong Western accent and an Irish face," said the chief point of their demand was "the right to vote—that included all other rights. She was anxious to obtain a seat in the legislative hall, on the judicial bench, or to fill the chair of the Executive. For herself, she was not one of those who talked much about women's rights—she took them without saying anything about them." Mr. Governor Brigham, the great "light" of the Mormon community, raised a slight storm by expressing his conviction "that the feminine element in human nature was, in all respects, a subjective element, and the masculine the executive." The ladies would not admit the truth of the proposition. A woman was equal to a man at any time; and had as much right to take a part in the deliberations of the State, in the administration of the law, in the dispensing of physic, or in anything else connected with the social state. The effervescence which had been called into action by Mr. Brigham's expression was increased to a boiling agitation by a rev. gentleman, named Hatch, having the audacity to tell this assemblage of strong-minded women "that the feminine element which gave to the softer sex all their influence and consideration was a modesty in raiment, and a retiring disposition, which prevented them from coming forward in public with the shrill clarion or brazen trumpet; and that true woman was like the modest violet, half-concealed, rather than the sunflower, which glares upon everybody and calls upon men to admire it." Some further remarks from the same gentleman raised such a hubbub about his ears that he was glad to make a precipitate retreat, whereupon "the ladies" cheered vehemently. The business was wound up by the singing of a doxology, and the convention was adjourned *sine die*.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

GENERAL CASTANOS, Duke of Baylen, died at Madrid on the 24th of September, in his 95th year. The sole military feat of the aged General was the capture of Dupont and a French army, at Baylen, in 1808, with a body of regulars and patriot levies. For this service, which roused the despairing insurrection, he was made a duke.

THE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS.—The latest accounts from Switzerland state that the Duchess of Orleans is entirely out of danger. The accident from which she suffered so painfully, was more serious than at first reported; the Duchess having been literally submerged in the overturned carriage, and in danger of drowning. The Countess of Neuilly (Queen Amélie) has gone to nurse her.

AN ENCOUNTER ON THE AFRICAN COAST.—Her Majesty's brigantine "Dolphin" did good service in the Congo river on the 19th and 20th June. An American brig got aground going up the river; and the natives came down in great numbers on the following day. The "Dolphin," being fortunately near, had instantly run in to assist; and as the natives seemed determined to plunder the brig, firing on her from their canoes, the "Dolphin" interposed, with shot and shell. At this the natives ran away. They returned twice, however, on succeeding days; showing themselves only amenable to the great guns of the "Dolphin." The brig was not got off until she had been lightened of everything, the cargo being taken on board the "Dolphin"; but at seven o'clock on the 22nd she swung clear.

DOUBLE SUICIDE.—The Königsberg papers contain the account of a double suicide in that city; two young men shot themselves at the same moment, by previous agreement, and were found lying dead together on a sofa. One had failed to pass his

examination for a commission in the army; the other, a lieutenant, was on the point of being dismissed the service for debt.

THE BIBLE IN HUNGARY.—There is scarcely, it is stated, a cottage among the Protestants in the land without its Bible, and well read too.

SIR CHARLES LYELL, the geologist, is studying the geological formations of the eastern part of New Brunswick (N.A.)

A COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMME.—The *Civilisation* of Brussels, of the 19th ult., is full of assertions of the intention of Louis Napoleon to try an invasion of England. On reaching London with a mighty army of 60,000 men, the Prince-President is to burn the docks, warehouses, &c., destroy the navigation of the Thames, by sinking vessels filled with masses of stone, levy a tremendous contribution, pillage Middlesex and Kent, and *have himself crowned at Westminster*. After he has thus made perfidious Albion lick the dust, he is to annex Belgium, and single-handed fight and conquer all the rest of Europe.

GENERAL HAYNAU has been recalled by order of the Emperor. His Majesty disapproves of the travels of the General, seeing that "they have given rise to incidents compromising the dignity of the Austrian uniform."

JENNY LIND.—We are informed by a private correspondent that Madame Goldschmidt is at present residing at Leipzig, with the relations of her husband. She has purchased a house at Dresden, and intends in future to reside in that city. She does not intend to sing publicly during the ensuing winter, but she has been heard to say that her next public appearance will be in England.—*Manchester Examiner*.

THE "HEALTH CONGRESS" at Brussels has terminated its sittings. Before breaking up, a deputation was charged to wait on the King to thank him for the honour he had done them in attending its deliberations. The members of the Congress afterwards dined together. M. Vleminckx, President of the Congress, was in the chair, and amongst the gentlemen present were the Minister of the Interior, Viscount Ebrington, in a neat speech (in French), proposed the health of the Minister of the Interior; in the course of it he highly complimented the Belgian nation, and said:—"My countrymen contemplate with sympathy, with interest—no, these words are too weak and would not express their sentiments—they contemplate with lively and sincere admiration the spectacle which the Belgian nation presents to Europe, in having solved the problem of liberty without license and respect of authority without servility." The noble lord was loudly applauded. The King gave a grand dinner on Friday, to which several foreign members of the Congress were invited. After dinner his Majesty conversed for some time with Lord Ebrington, Mr. Ward, Dr. Gosse, and Count de Salmour.

THE COLONY OF LIBERIA.—The *Colonization Herald*, published at Philadelphia, writes as follows respecting the infant colony on the coast of Africa:—"The Liberians have at different periods burnt to the ground ten buildings erected by slave-traders in which to store slaves; have, at the same time, liberated hundreds of fellow-beings therein confined; and on all occasions made their territory an asylum for the weak and oppressed of neighbouring tribes. More than 20,000 natives have requested to be taken under the protection of Liberia, and not less than one hundred thousand live on its territory and are amenable to its Government and laws; while 350,000 are bound to them by treaties abolishing the slave-trade and pledging these tribes never to go to war without first submitting their complaints to the authorities of Liberia. In about twenty villages and towns, the abodes of civilization, there have been presented for the improvement of the natives the various mechanic arts, and a style of living superior to their own. At this moment there are thirty churches, substantially built of stone and brick or well framed." THIRTY CHURCHES!—built at their own cost by emancipated negroes!

MORE CANDIDATES FOR TRANSPORTATION.—In Cephalonia the other day eight soldiers struck their officers, with a view of obtaining, through a sentence of a court-martial, a free passage to the gold-fields. Seven obtained their object, but General Conyers shot the eighth, with a view to discourage similar enterprises.

PRINCE GUSTAVUS, Duke of Upland, and second son of the King of Sweden, died at Christiania on the 24th ult.

INTEMPERANCE IN GERMANY.—At one of the last meetings of the Congress of Pastors of the Protestant Church, held in Bremen, to discuss such moral and social questions as come within their sphere of activity, Mr. Wald, the superintendent of Königsberg, defended the temperance societies, and, to show the necessity for them, stated that drunkenness was the greatest vice of the lower classes of Germany. There are annually, he says, throughout Germany, 40,000 deaths from *delirium tremens*; in the Zollverein alone, 360,000,000 quarts of brandy are sold and consumed; and in Hesse one half of the grain produced is used for distillation.

THE SABBATH IN FRANCE AND GERMANY.—The better observance of the Sabbath is said to be making progress in the French departments. A letter from Metz of the 1st states, that the good example given by the inhabitants of that city had been imitated at Boulay. The merchants, shopkeepers, tanners, and traders of every description, to the number of more than sixty, held a meeting at the Presbytery to sign an agreement not to sell anything on Sundays or holidays. The Austrian

Government has ordered that on Sunday all public and private works are to be suspended, all shops closed, with the exception of those where provisions are retailed, which may be open only for certain hours.

IRELAND.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ROME.—The alleged attempt on the part of the Derby Ministry to effect a concordat between the Courts of England and Rome, is the subject of an article in the *Tablet* of Saturday.

We have been informed (says our contemporary), on good authority, that Sir Henry Bulwer has made a most urgent appeal to the Holy See, inculpating the priests for their conduct at the late election; and that this appeal has been backed up by a volume of their supposed misdeeds, printed and privately circulated in Rome among those whom it was thought desirable to influence. It is thought that if they cannot succeed in coercing the Holy See into allowing an interchange of lay ambassadors between Rome and St. James's, or into the concession of a concordat, or into an official condemnation of the doings of the Irish clergy, they can at least raise alarms at Rome as to these doings; can procure private and unofficial warnings, if not absolute condemnations; can induce the recommendation of a more cautious and timid policy at home; can generate throughout the Roman bureaux an opinion which, duly conveyed to Ireland, may perhaps make the clergy fearful of committing themselves too far with their own spiritual superiors; and thus make them slacken their exertions at the very moment when, inspirited by their recent success, they ought to think only of consummating and completing their triumph. . . Will the attempt succeed? It failed in 1848, and it will fail now, even more signally than before—thanks to the Durham letter and the Titles Bill.

THE EXODUS.—The Galway papers continue their mournings over the scenes daily witnessed there of emigrants leaving the railway terminus by the early trains to encounter the perils of a voyage either to America or the more distant region of Australia. The cry is everywhere, "They go." The mania, it seems, has extended to the men employed in the constabulary force.

PRODUCTS OF THE HARVEST.—From all quarters the reports respecting the yield of the current year's harvest are highly satisfactory. The partial failure of the potato has been more than counterbalanced by the abundance of the cereal crops, especially oats, which, both as regards quantity and quality, have been rarely surpassed. Trade also is very flourishing.

PETITION AGAINST THE RETURN OF MR. DUFFY.—It is announced that a petition against the return of Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy, for the borough of New Ross, has been lodged in the proper office; and that Mr. Sergeant Wrangham has been retained as leading counsel for the petitioners.

POLITICAL HARANGUES FROM THE ALTAR.—On some Sunday in the month of August last a detachment of the 9th Regiment of Infantry, under the command of Ensign Taylor, attended divine service in the chapel of Ballinrobe, where the Rev. Mr. Conway officiated. The latter having incidentally touched upon the recent election for the county of Mayo, Mr. Taylor withdrew his men, under the natural impression that the priest was about to favour his auditory with a political harangue. Forthwith Mr. Conway wrote a long and violent letter of complaint to Sir Edward Blakeney, in which he states, that this is not the first instance of unseemly behaviour on the part of Mr. Taylor. "In the name of the Catholic soldiers stationed here, who feel they have been insulted, and in the name of the parishioners and myself, I request your earnest and immediate attention to the matter, and in the present case demand a full investigation." He speaks of Mr. Taylor as an "ill-mannered and offensive jackanapes;" says that "it would appear that in the Catholic Church alone, and towards Catholics, such conduct could be tolerated with impunity;" and declares, "I will, in conclusion, say, should any repetition of such conduct ensue, I shall feel it my duty to comply with the wishes of the parishioners and close the door of the chapel against any officer who will not conduct himself in a proper manner. The chapels, thank God, are our property, and not that of any scamping official." He adds a postscript to this effect—"Pending this investigation, and until I have the honour of hearing your decision, the officer who may accompany the men to mass cannot get the usual accommodation. He will remain standing inside the door on the ground-floor." The latter threat was, however, at Sir Edward's request, not carried into effect. The investigation took place. Mr. Taylor, it seems, is deaf, and when Mr. Conway "said he regretted much he could not accept any offering from those few persons who voted at the last election against their religion and country; he thought that he was commencing a political discussion." The Lieutenant-Commanding officer is of opinion "that although Ensign Taylor may have been somewhat 'indiscreet and hasty' in withdrawing the Roman Catholic soldiers from the chapel on the 29th ult., there can be no reason to suppose that he was actuated by any other motive than a desire to conform with the instructions contained in the circular, dated Adjutant-General's Office, Dublin, September 14, 1843," which provide that the soldiers "are not to remain after the conclusion of the service to listen to exhortations on any subject not of a religious tendency."

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.—Mr. Dargan, finding that his former munificent gift of £20,000 for the building of the Great Exhibition of 1853 would be inadequate for the works that have been found

necessary, has generously come forward with a further advance of £6,000, making a total of £26,000, to be placed by him at the disposal of the committee, for the purposes of the Exhibition. Considerable progress has already been made with the building, as well as with the other arrangements for rendering the Exhibition successful, and creditable to the country.

LORD STRATFORD CANNING AND THE AMERICAN MISSIONARIES.—Before Lord Stratford Canning left his post as British ambassador at the Ottoman Porte, the American missionaries waited upon him with an address. He replied to it at considerable length, giving utterance to some of the noblest sentiments ever used on such occasions. Before his departure for this country, he sent them a brief reply in writing. The missionaries who waited upon his lordship were the Rev. Messrs. H. G. O. Dwight, W. G. Schaufler, C. Hamler, J. S. Everett, H. Van Lennep, and D. Ladd. The written reply of his lordship we subjoin:—

REPLY OF LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE TO THE AMERICAN MISSIONARIES, ETC.

Reverend Gentlemen,—I cannot allow you to leave me without receiving my cordial acknowledgments for the address which you have presented in so flattering a manner. Your testimony to the exertions by which I have constantly endeavoured to obtain protection or redress for those who have been called to suffer for conscience sake in this empire, is the more valuable as it proceeds from you who, with equal zeal and discretion, have long applied your abilities to the same object, laying deep the foundation of no ordinary structure.

It may be hoped, without presumption, that what has been done for those whose only crime was to seek for scriptural truth at the fountain-head, and whose behaviour in every trial has done so much credit to their principles, will have the effect not only of protecting those principles and the rights connected with them from future assault, but of promoting a spirit of tolerance and peace among Christians of all denominations, and will eventually lead to the removal of any abuses which time and circumstance may have introduced into the more ancient religious establishments.

We cannot, gentlemen, be too thankful, under Providence, to the Sultan and his Ministers, for those imperial acts of authority by which the recognition of a Protestant community on equal terms with other spiritual communities of the empire has been formally promulgated, and the exercise of Christian worship in a Protestant form secured.

I listened with pleasure to the praises so justly bestowed in your address on Bishop Gobat. The example of that distinguished prelate in all that is truly Christian, can hardly fail in due season to produce results, which, being matured with patience and untainted by sectarian animosities, are the more likely to last, and to last beneficially for all.

Gentlemen, you have been sent from afar on a great and good errand. I am delighted to see in the progress of your work a bright reflection of that noble example which the country of our common origin has given from early times, and which illustrated and extended by you, and by those who sent you from the Western Continent, bids fair to assist in spreading the purest kind of civilization through these interesting regions, and ultimately to prove an additional bond of sympathy between our respective nations.

Reverend gentlemen, I thank you and wish you well.

THE DEATH OF THE HON. MAJOR FORESTER has been the subject of a coroner's inquest during the past week. One of the witnesses was Lady Maria Forester, the widow of the deceased; attended by her father, the Earl of Roden, and her sister, the Countess of Gainsborough. Lady Forester gave her evidence with intense suffering: before she could reply to the queries of the Coroner, she wept bitterly; and her replies were half-stifled sobs. The scene was most painful and affecting, and moved several of the jury to tears. The evidence of the medical men who prescribed for and attended the deceased, of the chemist who analyzed the contents of the viscera and the blood, and of the surgeons who made a *post mortem* examination, with the opinions of others who heard the evidence, left the matter in a very dubious state. There was no doubt that the deceased had taken a large quantity of opium into his system, by using more of the medicines prescribed than the surgeon had directed him to use, and some witnesses ascribed his death to this; but others explained it differently. Major Forester had suffered from a disease for years, and persons had been known to die suddenly from that disease, with an exhibition of symptoms similar to those observed in this case: the opium might have aided the force of the disease: the case was "very ambiguous." The jury were swayed by the first opinion, and by the fact of the large quantity of opium known to have been taken, and found this verdict—"That the deceased died from the effects of opium incautiously administered by himself, in the absence of written instructions from his medical attendant."

A SOUTH-WESTERLY GALE last week caused a large loss of shipping and lives on our coasts. In the Channel much damage was done; two men were washed overboard in the Downs from a ship bound to Petersburg; and the master of a pleasure-yacht perished in the same way. Two vessels were wrecked near Shoreham; crews saved. Three ships were lost near Beaumaris; the crews of two were drowned. On the Eastern coast there were many casualties.

INSULT TO THE MILITIA.—A German gentleman, living in England, who had heard and read a great deal about the apprehended invasion of our shores by the French, and the embodiment of a militia force to frighten France from her ambitious purpose, chanced to be in Newcastle a few days ago, and while sitting at breakfast heard a clattering of horses in the streets, and triumphant acclamations from the

juveniles. Jumping up, and running to the window, he saw a mob of sky-blue warriors on cart-horses. Elevating his eyebrows, he exclaimed—"There's the militia at last! What chance would the Grand Army have against them? They'd all die of laughing!" The waiter at the inn, on being appealed to by the German, entered into a luminous explanation of the nature of the force; and as soon as our visitor thought himself master of the subject, he exclaimed (inventing a new name for Commander Bell and his comrades)—"Ha! I see! a Remnant of Feudalism!"—*Gateshead Observer*.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, October 6.

THE WARDENSHIP OF THE CINQUE PORTS.—We understand there is no foundation for the statement which has appeared in the papers, that the Earl of Derby has received the Wardenship of the Cinque Ports. We have, on the contrary, reason to believe that his lordship has advised her Majesty to offer it to the acceptance of Lord Dalhousie, whose absence in India may for some time prevent the actual appointment from taking place. In the meantime, however, the duties of that office will be temporarily discharged by the Earl of Derby.—*Morning Herald*.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT IN BELFAST.—The Liberals of Belfast entertained Mr. John Bright at a grand public dinner on Monday night in the Music Hall of that city. Mr. Robert Grimshaw, D.L., presided, and the company comprised 250 of the leading Liberal gentry, merchants, and professional men of the city and its vicinity. No report of the proceedings has yet come to hand. Mr. Bright's remarks on the Irish Church will be looked forward to with some interest.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The official report says:—In the week that ended last Saturday, 1,251 deaths were registered in the metropolitan districts. It is necessary to state that the increase which this return exhibits over previous weeks is not the effect of an increased rate of mortality, but is produced by an accumulation of cases, principally violent and sudden deaths, on which inquests have been previously held, but which have not been formally registered till the close of the quarter. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1842—51, the average number of deaths was 1,000, which, with the addition of a tenth for increase of population, and for the sake of comparison with last week's return, would be 1,100.

FLOODS IN SURREY.—Lewes and its neighbourhood have been deluged by the heavy rains, which literally came down in torrents. Many meadows, and the embankment of the Lewes and Keymer Railway, were yesterday under water, and the trains stopped—the country presenting the appearance of an inland sea. At the lower portions of the town, in Malling-street and the Cliffe, the water burst into the cellars and warehouses, and one small street, consisting of from twenty to thirty houses, leading to Messrs. Hillman's brewery, was a complete river, all the lower rooms of the house on each side being inundated to a considerable depth. The street itself was only passable by means of planks laid across barrels placed on one end. Yesterday evening the waters had somewhat subsided.

At Lyme Regis, on Sunday, there was a whirlwind and waterspout—the former taking five tons of hay into the air, and scattering it over the country. In Yarmouth roads many shipping disasters have occurred.

CUTTING A TRAIN IN TWO.—This feat was performed by an express train on the Great Northern Railway on Monday night, near Newark, where that line intersects the Midland, nearly at right angles. A goods-train arrived at the point of intersection at the same instant. They were both going at full speed, and the former dashed through the middle of the goods-train, hurling one of the trucks into the river, which was just by, and throwing several others off the line. All the carriages of the passenger-train were much damaged, but, happily, not one of the passengers was seriously hurt. The driver only had two teeth knocked out. The accident seems to have arisen from culpable neglect of the signal.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—On the 4th inst., M. Bonaparte was at Carcassonne. Several arrests have been made at Bordeaux, towards which city he is proceeding. M. Persigny, Minister of the Interior, has surpassed all former audacity, by addressing the Prefects of the Departments, requiring the most complete and circumstantial details of everything which has transpired in connexion with the Presidential visit, "in order to write and deliver to the remembrance of the people one of the finest pages of our history."

What I more especially recommend to you is to make known to me the names of the Mayors, General or Municipal Councillors, functionaries, manufacturers, artists, workmen, farmers, old soldiers, &c., who have had the honour of having had relations with the Prince. The *Times* correspondent says that this proceeding has been censured by many friends of the President. The returns he requires are regarded as materials for the future recompense of those whose enthusiasm may have reached the proper point, or for the conviction of those who have fallen below it—according to the Ministerial standard.—The *Liberté*, of Lille, states that placards, insulting to the President, had been posted up in several communes of that place. They are as follows:—

Measure of General Safety. Decree of the President.

In consequence of the ordinary loquacity of women, and the mischief which results from it, we have after mature deliberation decreed as follows:—

Article 1. From this day all women shall be muzzled.

Given at St. Cloud, &c.

These placards, which are in manuscript, bear as signature the name of Louis Napoleon. The police are rigidly inquiring after the authors of them. The Government candidates for the municipal council of Montreal (Ain) having been defeated, the prefect, as is usual in such cases, has dissolved the council chosen by the majority of the electors. The Government candidates have been defeated at the municipal elections of Condrieu, in the Rhône; at Marcygn, at the Saône-et-Loire; and at Neyron, in the Ain. At Herbignac, in the Ille-et-Vilaine, not one elector appeared to vote. Petitions are being circulated in the faubourgs of Paris, demanding from the Senate that the President should be named Consul for life, but they made no mention of the Empire.

A Belgian professor, at Ghent, was recently suspended by the Government for reading Victor Hugo's book to his pupil. Within the last few days he has been reinstated. On this point the *Paris Pays* has a furious article, speaking of the restoration of the professor as an insult to France.

A grand military "mourning ceremony" took place on the 31st ult., at Vienna, in honour of the late Duke of Wellington, as Austrian Field-Marshal and Grand Cross of the Order of Maria Theresa.

THE REFUGEES IN JERSEY.—M. Caussidiere, the notorious ex-prefect of Paris, has taken up his residence in Jersey. The French refugees there, having become acquainted with the privileges of the island, have refused to furnish the constables with the information necessary for the census of foreigners.

THE CLERGY RESERVES QUESTION.—A Quebec correspondent of the *Daily News*, under date September 18, after noticing the adoption of the address to the Crown by the Canadian Legislature, says:—

This debate has been the longest and most acrimonious that has been witnessed in our Legislature since the passage of the celebrated Rebellion Losses Bill, and much personal ill-feeling has been manifested. During the debate the Ministry several times expressed themselves in favour of secularizing the reserves the moment they obtained the power, and Mr. Hincks, the leader of the House and the Government, stated this morning that he did not believe any settlement or arrangement short of secularization of these endowments could be made that could prevent agitation on the subject. A large and exceedingly active portion of the population of Upper Canada will never rest satisfied as long as any state aid is given to religion.

PERU.—The *Times* of this morning says:—"Our readers will see with satisfaction, from the intelligence which we publish in another portion of our columns, that, while the Peruvian Government are determined to maintain their just rights, the American Commodore has received no orders from Washington to abet the piratical attempt of Mr. Jewett. In fact, it seems probable that the only order received by that officer will be that requiring him 'to abstain from aiding or abetting any citizen of the United States' in resisting the Peruvian laws. It follows, therefore, that no collision is to be anticipated between the Peruvian and United States squadrons in the Pacific, and it is plain that should Mr. Jewett's expedition attempt to load guano at the Lobos Islands, it will receive well-merited chastisement at the hands of the lawful owners of the soil."

AWFUL DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—The beautifully situated village of Sutton Valence, Kent, was, on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 28th ult., the scene of one of those awful storms that have been so prevalent during the summer. About 4 o'clock p.m., the storm was observed to have been gradually working up from the south-west, wind blowing pretty stiffly, appeared struggling to overtop the hills, but the clouds, held back by their own surcharged weight, hovered at a low altitude along the hill's side. At half-past 4, vivid flashes of lightning, attended by crashing peals of thunder, followed each other in rapid succession, rendered more terrible by its exceeding nearness, while a perfect deluge of rain and hail seemed released by each successive discharge. On a hopfarm at the end of the village, the hop pickers, in number about twenty, driven by the rain to desist from their work, took refuge in the oasthouse. On this the storm, which had now lasted for about an hour, after a momentary cessation, dealt a fatal stroke. Four of the number, three men, and one woman far advanced in pregnancy, were killed instantaneously by the shock, while of the rest some were knocked down, and others received, as they represent, a violent blow on the head, rendering them for the moment insensible. Another line of force from the shock, passing, it would seem, nearly parallel with the ground, traversed a space of about fifty yards, and knocked down a man at work in a neighbouring barn. The bodies were but little disfigured. The poor woman was set on fire both at her head and feet, her shoes were completely torn off and the nails in them partially drawn. One of the men had a steel watchguard round his neck; this was completely fused, so that it crumbled on the touch, while of the watch the glass was cut in two and the works and case more or less injured. Another had his leggins torn off as well as his shoes.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Mark-lane, Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1852. With moderate supplies of grain and flour, our trade is very firm at improving rates.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 1,760 qrs.; Foreign, 12,420 qrs. Barley—English, 1,590 qrs.; Foreign, 1,900 qrs. Oats—English, 430 qrs.; Irish, 8,480 qrs.; Foreign, 3,560 qrs. Flour—English, 670 qrs.; Foreign, 1,070 sacks; do, 11,160 barrels.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of the *Nonconformist* far exceeds most of the journals of a similar character published in London. It is, therefore, a desirable medium for advertisements of Assurance Companies, Schools, Philanthropic and Religious Societies, Books, Sales, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, &c. The terms are, for eight lines and under, 6s., and for every additional line, 8d. Advertisements from the country should be accompanied by a *Post-office order*, or reference for payment in London.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Terms of Subscription are (*payment in advance*) 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

For the future all communications relating to *Advertisements and Subscriptions for the paper*, should be addressed to Mr. William Freeman, at the Publishing Office, 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill, London, to whom *Post-office Orders* should be made payable at the General Post-office.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"B. F." Too late for insertion last week, and rather out of date now.

"Juvenis." The price of the book in question is 2s. 6d.

"T. E. F." A pretty conceit. Try again.

"Puritanus" must excuse us. His letter, we think, should be addressed to the managers of the chapel alluded to.

"A Subscriber." We would willingly give insertion to a candid estimate of the Duke's character differing *in toto* from our own. But a very low opinion of him, both as a soldier, a statesman, a despatch writer, and a man, couched in strong terms, and unsustained by a single illustrative fact, does not seem to us to merit publication. "A Subscriber" may have good reason for entertaining his own views, in opposition to those of the public; but, at least, in maintaining the difference, he should give some indication of the grounds on which he has formed them.

The Editor of the *Nonconformist* presents his compliments to the Editor of the *Bucks Advertiser*, and begs to inform him, if either his judgment or his correct feeling needed the information, that the advertisements in this paper are no further under his control than will enable him to prevent the insertion of such as he may deem to be *contra bonos mores*. The particular article, the advertisement of which in this paper has elicited a paragraph from the Editor of the *Bucks Advertiser*, distinguished by such delicate taste and generosity of disposition, is not the property, and never was, of the Editor of the *Nonconformist*—who, moreover, does not feel it incumbent on him to dictate the terms in which Publishers may think fit to advertise their wares, in order to make them conformable to his own feelings. The insinuation pervading the entire paragraph could never have emanated from a bosom which knows much either of charity, honour, or "modesty;" and, perhaps, if the Editor of the *Bucks Advertiser* looks within, he may discover, as others profess to have done, that he does not join in the common "worship of the gods," because his exclusive devotions are offered at the shrine of a household deity.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6, 1852.

SUMMARY.

To Lord John Russell succeeds Mr. Henley, President of the Board of Trade, in possession of the public ear. In a vessel exhausted of air, a feather and a penny-piece display equal alacrity in falling—the political interpretation of which scientific fact is, that in the dull season, first-rate and second-rate men obtain an equal share of attention. Mr. Henley has been entertained by his Oxfordshire constituents, in the little town of Banbury. The proceedings are reported under the heading, "Great Conservative Banquet," and the speech of the right honourable guest is exalted to the dignity of a ministerial manifesto. It is, however, barren as the silence upon which it broke. An exposition of principles was promised in the exordium, but only a lop-sided historical disquisition was given. From Mr. Henley's own account of his party, they are evidently but obstructives—they have originated nothing, improved nothing; and he gave no hint that, in their new position, they will display either the constructive or the destructive faculty. They had opposed the establishment of the Irish school system, the equalization of the sugar duties, and the repeal of the corn and navigation laws—but they would not attempt to undo what they had vainly resisted. The "suffering interests" were compensated, but not consoled. No marvel that young Rainald Knightley hinted disappointment, and won the applause of his fellow-squires by ribald denunciation of Peelites, Whigs, and Radicals—"Socialists and Quakers, Jews and Jesuits." In these Squire Westerns of the nineteenth century, Lord Derby will probably find his difficulty and his retribution. "Devoured by his own dogs," is an ignoble epitaph.

At Dunmow, Essex, a somewhat different exhibition of the agricultural mind has been made. Mr. Secretary Beresford, presiding over a meeting of the local "Labourer's Friend Society," was interrupted by a demand for higher wages. "A discontented mind is never satisfied," was the pith of the Major's response. Contentment with seven shillings a week has always been, to us,

the most wonderful and discouraging thing disclosed by country rambles and wayside talk. If the Dunmow Labourer's Friend Society does not aim at inciting discontent with squalid hovels and swinish diet, in what on earth does its friendship for the labourer consist?

The People's Party is late with its demonstration. But neither Russell nor Henley will have the last word with the public. A reunion of Free-traders and Radical Reformers is announced to take place at Manchester, on an imposing scale; and Mr. Hume anticipates the wishes of all true Reformers for a Parliamentary organization in a letter given and commented on elsewhere.

Mr. Shadwell, the revising barrister for Middlesex, seems determined to earn an evanescent reputation by an original interpretation of the law, which is calculated materially to affect all Freehold-land Societies. He has decided that a piece of land worth 40s. per annum is not entitled to a vote unless it has cost £50. The ingenuity of these lawyers is wonderful—for by their professed interpretations of the statute-book they often create new laws without the necessity of legislation. As will be seen by the quotation from the *Birmingham Mercury*, Mr. Shadwell has given his dictum in the teeth of all precedents. He has certainly strong claims to promotion at the hands of the Derby] Ministry. One thing is evident—the Tories are paying increased attention to the register. They are carrying out Sir R. Peel's far-famed advice, and that with perceptible success. In the Middlesex Registration Court they have gained an immense success, and elsewhere they are making great efforts to turn the tide in their favour. It behoves Reformers to be on the alert.

A confidential report to the Home Office, by Lord Shaftesbury, as chairman of the Board of Commissioners in Lunacy, has revealed such an interior of the Bethlem Hospital as the public little dreamed of. That institution is endowed to the amount of £17,000 per annum, and has an annual Parliamentary vote of £3,000. The Corporation of the City of London is its guardian. The passer-by has hitherto cast a look of compassionate complacency on the spacious pile in the St. George's-road. He has congratulated himself on living in an age and country where the unfortunates bereft of reason—instead of being fed with the crumbs of charity, shown like wild beasts, and scourged from madness into idiocy, as half a century back—are lodged and tended with all the care that science can suggest and wealth secure. If he read the newspapers, he will have been shocked to learn that last winter, through the negligence of doctors and nurses, or the culpable insufficiency of accommodation, fifteen female patients slept without clothing in the basement ward—that others had to lay their excoriated flesh in beds of straw—that many suffered bitterly from cold, by day as well as by night—and that forty patients per annum are discharged in a worse state of bodily health than on their entrance. The Report is dated February 7th. We suppose, therefore, that opportunity has been allowed for rectifying these shameful grievances. But public assurance of the right administration of the Bethlem funds must be given, before public attention be allowed again to sleep.

It is not within the walls of lunatic asylums, however, that we need look for the "madness of the heart" and satires on our much vaunted progress. Gas is supposed to have frightened footpads from our streets, and the locomotive to have eluded highwaymen. But, somehow, crime survives, and even appropriates, the victories of science. The unsuspecting citizen is garrotted in the light of his own door-lamp, and the railways seem to give employment to a new class of thieves. Even the old forms of ruffianism show themselves in the city and the day—as wild beasts are said, when starved out of the jungle, to venture boldly on the haunts of men. In one suburb of the metropolis, a human brute goes about butting people, and half killing policemen—at the opposite extremity of London, a constable engages in single fight with a suspicious character, who turns out to be one of a gang known as the Northern burglars. Murderous assaults on women grow more frequent; and attempted suicides—less from physical than mental distress—take their places regularly as drunkards at the police-court bar.

Two illustrations have recently been given of the influence which emigration is likely to exert upon the relations of capital and labour, the employers and the employed. The Council of the Amalgamated Engineers have formally advised the emigration to Australia of as many operative engineers as are still precluded, by the masters' pledge, from getting work. A considerable number, it is said, had anticipated this advice, and many more will act upon it. At a meeting of the Early Closing Association, Mr. Lilwall, the secretary, summed up the facts accomplished and expected, by declaring that the young men were now, for the first time, free agents. Emigration has opened a back door of escape to some, and left to those who remain room enough to fight out the battle in which so many have perished. The

hey-day of the labourer is evidently at hand, and rightly used, it may be drawn out to a millennium.

A shocking proof how deeply the passions of the Irish populace have been stirred by the Six-mile-bridge affair, is given in a murder of a soldier of the Thirty-first, near Fermoy. It does not seem that murder was premeditated, but it is clear that the ultimate assassins were the first assailants. There is a contrast, however, to the usual sequence of Irish crimes in the conduct of the inhabitants of Fermoy, who have formally expressed their detestation of the outrage, and subscribed for the apprehension of its perpetrators.

Louis Napoleon, having reached the Eastern extremity of France, is making his way to the opposite shore. At Toulon, he was entertained—or rather, he entertained the people—with a naval exhibition. At Marseilles, he was silly and wicked enough to talk of the Mediterranean as a French lake. Does the man think that what his uncle could only wish he will accomplish? That there has been enormous lying in the official accounts of his receptions, is now established by independent testimony—which, again, is corroborated by a circular from De Persigny to the prefects and municipalities, asking for the names of those who have been conspicuous in these pageants, and for narratives that may be placed in the national archives. Having destroyed the newspaper, they think to debase history!

Belgium has been overtaken by, and promises to ride out, a long-threatened crisis. The Liberal Ministry, beaten on the choice of President of the new Chamber, resigned, and the accession of the Catholic party to power seemed imminent. But King Leopold has firmness as well as sagacity. He has induced M. Rogier to resume the Government *pro tem.*, prorogued the Chambers, and given time for the reconstruction of the Cabinet on a basis wide enough to include the *ultras*, and, therefore, too strong to be overturned by accidental majorities or Papal influence.

By the way, the Pope is said to have been again a fugitive—to have fled, this time, from his protector. Anticipating a summons to Notre Dame, ungrateful Pio Nono escapes from Rome—as does everyone in the season of malaria—but is followed down the Tiber by a French steamer. True to the letter of his copy, Napoleon the Third must exercise, as did the First, gentle compulsion to obtain pontifical anointing.

The dead-lock at Rangoon would be ludicrous if it were not so costly—some £250,000 per month. In vain Capt. Tarleton shows the commander of the expedition that the capture of Ava, even the conquest of Burmah, may be achieved by a few war steamers. The General persists in marching, as he did in 1826, across a country that will fight its invaders with cholera and sun-stroke, even though the natives hail them as deliverers.

A Woman's Rights Convention at Syracuse, U.S., has superseded, for the moment, interest in the approaching Presidential election. Every one is laughing "consumed" at the editorial report of its proceedings furnished to the world by the *Times*. When the laugh has subsided, however, there may be found matter for reflection in the complaints of women, some of them "honourable and devout," that their sex has peculiar grievances.

Sir John Pakington has declined, it will be seen, to seek Parliamentary sanction for the secularization of the Canada Clergy Reserves; and the Colonial Legislature have re-asserted their position. The Home Government will find, in this, at least, of their many disputes with the colonies, that the genius of the British Constitution, as well as the instincts of the British character, are against them; and that they are, therefore, committed to a contest in which they will be humiliated as well as defeated.

TENDENCIES TOWARDS A PEOPLE'S PARTY.

As the time for the assembling of the new Parliament approaches, the political silence, which has more or less prevailed since the general election, begins to be here and there broken in upon by the leading men of the different sections into which the House of Commons is divided. Mr. Cobden, some weeks back, Mr. Henley, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Hume, more recently, have sounded a sort of prelude to the expected Parliamentary warfare. On the part of the Liberals there would appear to be a strong disposition to close and organize their ranks. Even Lord John Russell indicates, by his speech at the Perth dinner, a distinct consciousness that the policy to be hereafter pursued must comprehend in it a decided reference to the wants and wishes of the great body of the people. The vague charge levelled at him by his political antagonists, that he is conspiring with others more advanced in opinion than himself to give a triumph to "democracy," has stirred his spirit. Understanding by "democracy," the enjoyment by the people of that share in the government of the empire to which their industry, intelligence, love of order, and loyalty, fully entitle them, and by "conspiracy," a readiness to

co-operate with others in obtaining for the people this advantage, he catches the shaft hurled at him from the high places of power, and converts it into an emblem of the purpose for which he will essay hereafter to wield a Parliamentary force. Mr. Hume, in a letter to the *Hull Advertiser*, feeling how unnecessary it would be for him to indicate the general direction in which he intends to move, descants forcibly and warmly on the necessity of *union* among the members of the more forward section of the Liberal party. And Mr. Cobden, as our readers will remember, sometime since suggested the propriety of rallying the Liberal strength round one definite point—namely, the ballot—and of carrying that by the force of zeal and combination to an assured victory.

It is unquestionable that the weakness of the Parliamentary Liberals in past days, has resulted from their disunion. They have bravely fought the battle of progress, but seldom or never on system. Their campaigns have been commenced without plan, carried on without concert, and concluded without practical results. With all the materials of strength, they have succeeded only in displaying their elements of weakness. They have abundance of steam-power, which, for want of suitable machinery, escapes in noise and clouds of vapour. They will not submit to drill—they will own no subordination to a leader—they do not seem to understand the worth of mutual consultation, concession, or co-operation. They are, therefore, mainly a scattered party, useful and gallant in guerilla warfare, but certain of defeat in a general engagement. They are out-maneuvred, they are cut up in detail, they are consequently dispirited, and their want of success deprives them of adequate popular support. If this state of things is permitted to continue, a reactionary policy will be far from impossible. The apathy which prevails out-of-doors is but the natural consequence of the disorganization which obtains within. In England, masses of men can only be led on to a *definite practical object*, and that by a staff of officers known to act together on some settled plan, and competent to shape the strength of the people towards triumph. The Duke of Wellington remarked of Soult that he could bring together into a given position, and at a given moment, a hundred thousand men, better than any general then living, but that when he had got them there, he knew not what use to make of them. Some such description as this applies to the popular chiefs in the House of Commons. They have been able, hitherto, to concentrate large forces, but they have never yet, except in the case of Free Trade, brought them to bear with effect upon the foe. Hence, they are positively losing their influence out-of-doors—for numbers of men cannot be expected to make great exertions and sacrifices, if, when they have done so, their force is to be frittered away. It becomes a necessity, therefore, of political progress, that there should be union and organization among the people's representatives. And we trust that Mr. Hume will not be compelled, at any future period, to bemoan the want of discipline and order in the ranks of Radicalism.

We know not what may be the case in the House of Commons—but elsewhere, we have noted that men of differing opinions can never be brought, or held, together, as a united party, by any attempted compromise of those opinions. You cannot throw into one cauldron of expediency views of all shades and colours, and on all topics, and bring out from the fusion a composite result which shall be satisfactory to every individual. You cannot clip and pare down a number of theoretical conclusions, and so piece them together into one pattern, as will meet every one's sense of present fitness. Commonly, all discussions, which relate to differences, with a view to reconcile them, terminate in driving their representatives further asunder. Every one sees his own object from his own point of view, and every one is more anxious to lead round his next neighbour to his own position, than to quit it for the sake of being led round to the position of his neighbour. It would seem to us perfectly impracticable to effect any complete amalgamation of Parliamentary individualities on this plan. If there is to be a general dismounting from hobbies, Mr. Hume's proposal for an organization of "the people's party," will, we should fancy, come to nothing. Sense of self-importance in some cases—sense of responsibility to constituencies in others—habit in these men, and conscience in those, will forbid the surrender of questions, or the compromise of opinions and opportunities, which they regard as peculiarly their own. No man will give up, if he can help it, his own idiosyncrasy; and any plan of union, proceeding upon such a basis, will almost of necessity crumble to pieces on receiving its first shock from without.

But, although men cannot be brought to think alike, they can be induced, whilst full liberty is left them of thinking, and of expressing their thoughts, as they please, to act alike and in concert, with a view to some definite practical end. In ordinary life, a *thing to be done* is the best in-

centive to union, and the strongest cement of it. People of all shades of opinion, for instance, and of all varieties of temper, may meet together at a railway board, may place themselves under certain rules of discipline, and may heartily co-operate for the attainment of a specific purpose, without feeling themselves under any obligation to obtrude their individualities in regard to the one object for which they meet, or to surrender any one of them, not having an immediate relation to the practical purpose contemplated by all. Useful alliances out-of-doors are invariably formed upon this principle—and, until we learn better, we shall suppose that an effective union in Parliament can be achieved on this basis, and on no other. If the various members of the more advanced section of the Reform party would but meet together, and, without attempting any compromise of opinions, would agree together as to some "one thing to be done"—some one achievement to which all others are so far to be subordinated, as that they shall never be allowed to stand in the way of it, organization and discipline appear to us to be within easy reach. It is probable that co-operation towards this one result would induce the habit of co-operation in reference to others. At any rate, the Radicals would be strong in relation to *something*, if weak in regard to many things; and the close of the session might show that if they have not done all that the party of progress could have wished, they have, at least, succeeded in making good their advance in one direction, and have acquired a better position for carrying on their future attacks.

There seems to be no doubt that, in the present state of parties, a larger muster of Liberals could be made in support of the Ballot, than of any other political reform now before the mind of the public. It is undeniable, moreover, that the legislative adoption of the Ballot would be a stride forward towards all other Liberal measures. Suppose, then, a Parliamentary party were formed to accomplish, as speedily as possible, this one desirable change—pledged to this, and this only, that whatever can be done in the House of Commons to secure the carrying of this point shall be done, and that no Ministry shall enjoy the support of "the People's Party" which is not prepared to concede this measure—why, there can hardly be a question as to the result. The leading Whigs and Peelites, at least, if they contemplate office, would see good reason for conceding what they have until now pertinaciously refused, and the next Cabinet would settle the affair. Meanwhile, independent members, in respect of all other measures, would be at liberty to act as independently as before. In this way, every session might have its triumph, and at the close of an ordinarily-lived Parliament, the Radicals would be able to show a goodly group of reforms effected one by one, by means of party discipline in relation to a single measure at a time. This is the sort of Union which strikes us as feasible—and, perhaps, the only sort—union, organization, discipline, in regard to the *one thing which can be done next*. The People's Party would thus become irresistible.

FOX OR HEALD FOR OLDMHAM?

ONE of the several constituencies disgraced at the last general election by the substitution of Whig or Tory for Radical members, has an enviable opportunity of retrieving its character. The constituency thus favoured is Oldham. Mr. W. J. Fox, the late member, and Mr. Heald, the rejected of Stockport, are candidates.

Mr. Fox was elected in 1847. His return was deemed one of the triumphs of the popular cause—and rightly so. Sprung from the bosom of the working classes—one of their boldest political champions and most gifted instructors—with a reputation for eloquence in speech and writing, recognised by the most fastidious critics—fresh from conspicuous labour in the Anti-corn-law agitation—his election, free of expense, for the small, but independent borough of Oldham, was an act honourable alike to its agents and its subject. In the House of Commons, Mr. Fox disappointed no just expectations, nor compromised in the slightest, any of his professions. He spoke seldom, but with invariable effect. He identified himself, in particular, with one question—from his views on which we entirely dissent, but his advocacy of which was at once temperate and earnest. For Radical Reform, and against ecclesiastical endowments and anti-papal legislation, his speech and vote were always given. Nevertheless, he was set aside by a majority of his constituents—for a gentleman who is known only as the son of his father.

His present rival, Mr. Heald, sat in the last Parliament for Stockport. Though Mr. Cobden's successor in that representation, he was a Protectionist, so long as that party had a being; and in politics is a Conservative of the Beresford sort. He is a prominent member of the Wesleyan body, and an upholder of the Conference despotism. His sympathies are avowedly with the Established Church, and he votes on ecclesiastical questions

with its representatives. False to the principles of Dissent in the use of his political power, he appears to be reckless of his Christian profession in his methods of attaining it. The Lancashire papers describe the Oldham population as being systematically demoralized by Mr. Heald's adherents. His partisans break up his opponent's meetings by violence so flagrant as to compel magisterial interference. A correspondent informs us that all the beershops of the locality are in Mr. Heald's interest, and are filled every evening with scuttish ruffians, who parade the town at night shouting drunken praises of the wealthy Wesleyan; while Mr. Fox's canvass is conducted by unpaid working-men, and his meetings are intelligent and sober gatherings.

The unseating of a gentleman so distinguished by ability and public virtue as Mr. Fox, is a national loss. We know that by thousands in London it was felt as a personal grief. It is a slight compensation for the political dumbness to which the intelligent artisan class is condemned, when one who once stood in their ranks, and still enjoys their confidence, is elevated to the British Senate—and when such a man is humbled, the mortification is bitterly and widely felt. The people have so few genuine representatives, that the loss of one is a sensible and universal grievance. Oldham, however, has already a place of repentance and a means of restitution. We urge every elector of that borough with whom the *Nonconformist* has any influence, to vote for the gentleman who will represent, not precisely our opinions, but, while faithful to his own peculiar views, will do justice to popular principles; and the fact of whose return will rebuke political profligacy and religious simulation.

A CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

THE arbitrary interference of the Government and magistrates in tearing down the placards of the Peace Society appears to us a pure act of despotism, and, irrespectively of the immediate occasion of its display, deserving of the reprobation of every friend of civil liberty. For observe—these placards do not incite to an infraction of the law nor to a breach of the peace. They only aim to dissuade men from a purely voluntary act. If the volunteer system does not supply a militia force (which seems likely to be the case) Government have still a remedy—they can have recourse to the ballot. The suppression of these anti-militia placards is, therefore, nothing more than a bare-faced invasion of a recognised right, and, if law is on the side of the aggressor, the same law will enable the police to suppress a Free-trade or a Reform meeting, and, indeed, to prevent free discussion altogether.

Still worse is the invasion of shops and private dwellings for the purpose of removing these placards—an infringement of the right of the subject which it has been left for a Derby Administration and its agents to perpetrate. If the contents of these placards are seditious or libellous, let those who expose them to public gaze be indicted for the offence. But if they are simply a harmless means of acting upon public opinion, such as are employed in *favour* of militia-enlistment, then is the invasion of a man's premises by the police an illegal act. We should be glad to see the question tested before a court of law, and ascertain from the judges of the land, rather than from ministers and magistrates "dress'd in a little brief authority," whether or not the fancied rights of the subject are a mere delusion, revocable at the dictum of any Home Secretary or local Dogberry. If the Peace Society would undertake to bring the matter to a public issue, they would entitle themselves to the thanks of the country.

The question appears to us of paramount importance. Once let the precedent be fairly established, and the civil magistrate becomes the maker as well as executor of law. It will furnish an unanswerable argument for suppressing all bills and publications that do not please the taste or suit the convenience of the Government or local justices of the peace. The Reform and the Anti-state-church Associations will soon find themselves *hors de combat*, and the clergy and equestriarchy will only too gladly avail themselves of this innovation on established law to work the Tory cause.

Two "SHAM DOCTORS" have been committed for trial, at Stafford, for selling a mixture to a patient, at 2s. 9d. per ounce, containing water and burnt sugar with a few drops of essence of lemon. When apprehended they were drunk.

STORM AND FLOODS IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.—For some days past heavy rains have prevailed in the north of England, and all the streams have been greatly swollen, and many fields laid under water. North of Darlington the country assumed the appearance of an inland sea, and the railway was flooded—trees and hedgerows only rising out of the water. One of the up trains on Wednesday night had to return to Newcastle after reaching Ferry-hill, the line northwards being then impracticable. At Newcastle the rain has been incessant and remarkably heavy for more than a week.

THE "PEOPLE'S PARTY" IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

This topic has been the burden of several articles in the *Hull Advertiser*, which have attracted the attention of the veteran Mr. Hume, who has sent the following letter to the editor:—

Burnley Hall, Sept. 15, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have your letter of the 11th inst., and I have read the article in the *Hull Advertiser*, on the importance of union amongst the Reformers, and with the Irish Liberal party.

I admit that it is important, for the cause of good government and for the future welfare of England, that there should be a people's party in the new Parliament.

You must know, from all my speeches and efforts, that I have been long anxious to see that party formed; and, further, you should know that I have, at the commencement of two new Parliaments, attempted to form one. But you may as soon make a rope out of the sand on the sea-shore. There is no common principle of adhesion among those that have hitherto been denominated Liberals, to join in the efforts which I have made to form a phalanx, that would, *early and late*, and on *all fit occasions*, take the popular course, and support measures having the public welfare in view, and tending to increase the power of the people in the House of Commons.

After repeated trials and after grand promises, the most noisy in their professions have too often been the first to desert their principles, and leave the party to make, as it has always done, a miserable and shabby appearance as to numbers. I could give you lists of deserters on such trivial grounds and pretences as would surprise you, and so frequent as almost to deter any man from attempting such an effort again.

I am not easily driven off my path when I am confident that my course is right, and ought to be pursued, and I shall be quite willing again to make the attempt, but not on the principles you have laid down of *tenant-right, &c.*, in the *Hull Advertiser*, as in all those matters there is such a diversity of opinion that you could not muster 100 amongst the 654 members in the House to unite.

The people's league, or party, or union, by whatever name to be called, must agree on one point, say *ballot*; and after a trial on one point proceed from step to step to the other points—all important—until the attention of the public can be fixed to the proceedings of the party. But if my experience, as regards the Irish members hitherto in the House of Commons, is to be taken, the material is not likely to be of that substance to be moulded and kept in proper position, or under the influence of any leader; and any party so formed, of forty or fifty Irish, and fifty or sixty English and Scotch members, would soon have some such extravagant proceeding from some of the Irish or other members as would damage and discredit the party, and also frustrate all efforts of the party, even in the best cause.

You are all zeal and fresh from Ireland, and imbued too strongly with Ireland's wrongs and her sufferings, to see anything, except through that ardent haze that will for some time surround you, after your intercourse with her sincere patriots and honest Reformers.

Nevertheless, I shall be ready to co-operate in any measures that can forward the prosperity of our common country; and, after I have had communication with the Irish representatives, I shall be better able to judge what should be done.

At present nothing, as far as I know, has been done towards a union of Liberals who may be doubtful of the acts of the Derby Administration; and when I look to the hollow professions of those who preceded Lord Derby, and note their throwing up their cards rather than play out the game for the popular cause, by calling on the Reformers to join them, I cannot have much confidence in anything they may do to promote the union of parties. Indeed, they must, I fear, be left to chew the cud, whilst the Derbyites are committing all kinds of misgovernment to forward their own cause, and to benefit their supporters; and it will only be after considerable time of such conduct that there can be any chance of a people's party being formed; and, while the movement must begin with a few Radical members in the House of Commons, it cannot succeed until the people out of doors and the electors shall see the necessity of doing their part, and of giving support to the small party of the people in Parliament.

There is nothing in this, or in any of my letters, that you should consider as private, and therefore my opinions which you ask for are freely given. Perhaps in some parts they may appear contradictory, for want of the explanation requisite to make the allusions known.

In you we shall have an honest Reformer, but tell me how many editors will risk their support to a party that, as Parliament is now composed, never can succeed to power?

I remain, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HUME.

E. F. Collins, Esq., Hull.

On this letter our contemporary has the following remarks:—"Mr. Hume anticipates an everlasting opposition for a People's Party in the House of Commons. Now, we anticipate nothing of the kind. We believe that if there were such a party formed, the leading Whigs and Peelites would hasten to join it, and that the next change of Ministry would see several of the leading Financial Reformers in the Cabinet. Who will venture to say that Mr. Hume's claims to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer are not superior to those of Mr. Disraeli? Who will be found to deny that Sir William Molesworth is not better acquainted with our colonial policy than Sir John Pakington? Would not Mr. Cobden make a better President of the Board of Trade than Mr. Henley, who knows nothing about trade? Who would not prefer Admiral Napier to the Duke of Northumberland as First Lord of the Admiralty? Where could there be a man better fitted for the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland than the Earl of Carlisle? Where would be found one better qualified for the office of Irish Secretary than Lord Goderich? Mr. Keogh's claims to the Attorney-Generalship of Ireland are surely superior to those of Mr. Napier. Previous to Lord Derby's accession to the Premiership, it was usual to limit high appointments in the

Cabinet to men of rank who had successively filled all the inferior offices in the Government. But the present Premier has established a precedent of which the People's Party have as much right to avail themselves as their Protectionist opponents. Like Minerva springing armed from the head of Jupiter, Lord Derby has taught us that Chancellors of the Exchequer, Presidents of the Board of Trade, Home Secretaries, and all the great officers of State, may bound into official existence and efficiency at the mere word of a Prime Minister. But, were it even otherwise, there is no want of official training and capacity among the members of the House of Commons, upon whom would most naturally devolve the first organization of the elements of popular power in the House of Commons."

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

THE DUKE'S FUNERAL.—It is confidently stated, in circles likely to be well informed on the subject, that the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington will take place on Saturday, the 13th of November.—*Sunday Times.*

Manchester proposes to erect a statue in remembrance of the Duke of Wellington. The sum of £2,500 was subscribed at a public meeting last week.

WELLINGTON SAVING NAPOLEON'S LIFE.—The following passage from the Memoirs of the late Gen. V. Müffling, written by himself, under the title of "Aus meinem Leben," will perhaps at this moment be read with some interest. Müffling was the agent of all the communications between the head-quarters of Blucher and the Duke of Wellington during the march of the allies on Paris, after the return of Napoleon from Elba:—

During the march (after the battle of Waterloo) Blucher had once a chance of taking Napoleon prisoner, which he was very anxious to do; from the French commissioners who were sent to him to propose an armistice, he demanded the delivery of Napoleon to him as the first condition of the negotiations. I was charged by Marshal Blucher to represent to the Duke of Wellington that the Congress of Vienna had declared Napoleon outlawed, and that he was determined to have him shot the moment he fell into his hands. Yet he wished to know from the Duke what he thought of the matter; for if he (the Duke) had the same intentions, the Marshal was willing to act with him in carrying them into effect. The Duke looked at me rather astonished, and began to dispute the correctness of the Marshal's interpretation of the proclamation of Vienna, which was not at all intended to authorize or incite to the murder of Napoleon; he believed, therefore, that no right to shoot him, in case he should be made prisoner of war, could be founded on this document, and he thought the position both of himself and the Marshal towards Napoleon, since the victory had been won, was too high to permit such an act to be committed. I had felt all the force of the Duke's arguments before I delivered the message I had very unwillingly undertaken, and was, therefore, not inclined to oppose them. "I, therefore," continued the Duke, "wish my friend and colleague to see this matter in the light I do; such an act would give our names to history stained by a crime, and posterity would say of us, they were not worthy to be his conquerors; the more so, as such a deed is useless, and can have no object." Of these expressions, I only used enough to dissuade Blucher from his intention.

There are three despatches given by Müffling in the appendix to his Memoirs, in which the execution of Napoleon is urged on the Duke of Wellington by Blucher; they are signed by Gneisenau, and leave no doubt of the determination to revenge the bloodshed of the war on the cause of it, had he fallen into the hands of the Prussian commander. Blucher's fixed idea was that the Emperor should be executed on the very spot where the Duc d'Enghien was put to death. The last despatch yields an unwilling assent to the Duke of Wellington's remonstrances, and calls his interference "dramatic magnanimity," which the Prussian head-quarters did not at all comprehend. Probably but few Frenchmen are aware of the existence of this correspondence, or that it is an historical fact that Napoleon's life was saved by his rival, whom it cost no small exertion to save it.

A correspondent informs us, that on Sunday the Rev. J. Burnet, of Camberwell, in a sermon preached from the first verse of the 14th Psalm, related the following anecdote:—"During the late war, the Commander-in-chief gave an entertainment to the generals and officers acting under him, in the course of which the conversation turned upon the being of God. One of the generals said that he did not believe there was a God; of course, he denied the word of God, adding, that he had never read the Bible, not thinking it worth the trouble. The Commander-in-chief said, 'Do you think it wise to deny the value of a book that you are unacquainted with?' The general felt the force of the reproof, and determined to read the Bible, to be better able to defend his opinions. The result was, he received the truth in the love of it, and continued to do so to the present day." Mr. Burnet added, "I know that general. His reprobation was the late Duke of Wellington."

THE DUKE OVERCOME.—A Government official in Bermuda was in the habit, some years ago, of sending packages of arrowroot to the Duke of Wellington, out of kindness and respect, for which he used to receive notes from the Duke acknowledging the receipt of the packages, and expressing thanks for them. The supply of arrowroot at Apsley House must have exceeded the consumption; and its accumulation appears to have been inconceivably large, for the Bermuda official was surprised to receive a note, of which the following is a copy:—"F. M. the Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to _____, and begs to inform him that he thinks he now has arrowroot enough."

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW MILITIA ACT.

We have already given illustrations of the spirit of the local magistracy, as well as the Home Government, in dealing with the placards of the Peace Society, which appear to have been very successful in dissuading young men from the new Militia force. We subjoin one or two more facts on the subject:—

It appears from a paragraph in the *Poole Herald* of Thursday, that the Secretary of the Peace Society of that town employed a bill-sticker to post up some placards, headed, "Don't Enlist in the Militia," and "Flogging in the New Militia," and the fact having been reported to the Mayor, he ordered an immediate removal of the placards, and to make the bill-sticker more cautious for the future, took from him his badge of office, and suspended him from his duties for one week!

Davis, a pensioner, receiving 2s. a day as a discharged sergeant of the 25th regiment, and living at Bristol, has been struck off the list by the Chelsea commissioners, for carrying about a bill, issued by the Peace Society, to deter persons from joining the militia.

On Wednesday, at the Newport Pagnell Petty Sessions, William Brewer was charged with committing a misdemeanour, by circulating and publishing at Little Brickhill, a seditious libel, headed, "Flogging in the New Militia." The prisoner admitted the circulation of the bills in question, and stated that he was the erier and bill-sticker of Woburn, Beds, and was employed to do so by Thomas Carter, shopman to Mr. Heighington, grocer, of Woburn, who paid him. He was bound over in recognizances, himself in £20, and two sureties in £20 each, to appear and take his trial for the offence at the next assizes for this county.—*Bucks Herald*.

A correspondent at Christchurch calls attention to the conduct of the police, who, by the orders of the county magistrates, have diligently employed themselves in tearing down these placards there:—

My own shop, for instance, has been attacked by them on three several occasions. The police superintendent telling me, on the third occasion, he should lay information against me. Can you tell me, Mr. Editor, for what? Is not this taking a leaf out of the would-be French Emperor's book? The consequence of their interference is, that they have cut off every chance of obtaining recruits here. Not one has come forward, that I have heard of, in either town or parish, excepting two or three on the outskirts of the parish, living on Lord Malmesbury's estate, and I cannot ascertain the correctness of that report, and believe there are forty required.

THE MILITIA AT BOSTON seems at a discount; for many days not a single recruit presented himself, but at last a volunteer was found, a worthless character, noted throughout the town, who had been already in the army, had been several times flogged, and at last was drummed out of his regiment for drunkenness. Verily, this speaks volumes on the distress said to prevail in agricultural districts, if none are attracted by the proffered bounty. We believe the one volunteer was not accepted, so that not a single volunteer has been enrolled from this borough. At Hornastle, twenty miles from Boston, the result is similar.—*From a Correspondent*.

EARLY CLOSING.—The annual *réunion* of the members and friends of the Early Closing Association was held yesterday evening week, at the Exeter Hall Hotel, Strand; Mr. W. Owen, a governor of the Royal British Bank, in the chair. The speakers were the Chairman, Mr. A. King, the Rev. J. Branch, Mr. Nicolson, Mr. Cook, Mr. Wain, Mr. Heath, Mr. Thompson, Mr. St. Clair, and others. Mr. Lilwall, the secretary, at some length detailed the proceedings of the society during the past year. Mr. Hitchcock, of St. Paul's churchyard, had promised to give as much to their funds as they could collect in the year. They had raised £406, and this sum being duplicated by Mr. Hitchcock, they had been enabled to pay off a debt of £300, and, after defraining all the expenses of the year, they had £500 left in hand. They had held a great number of meetings, not only in London, but in the provinces, and thirty sermons had been preached in the metropolis against late shopping. One of the most important developments of the early closing movement in the ensuing year is to be "a woman's league" against late shopping, as a practice which entails nothing but misery and evil. Other energetic measures are to be taken to promote early closing, and to protect in the interim those liberal employers who have consented to so just and so merciful an arrangement. An attempt also was to be made to obtain a meeting of the employers who yet keep open their shops, in order to discuss the question. The speeches were of the most encouraging character, and great hopes were expressed that success would attend the efforts that are to be made. The attendance comprised a large number of the most respectable and most intellectual of this important but suffering and ill-used class of the community.

LOD DERBY'S IDEA OF HIS MAJORITY.—The last time Lord Derby was in London, he called at the shop of Mr. Vacher, the well-known Parliamentary and legal printer and publisher, who brings out monthly lists, carefully classified, of the House of Commons. After the general election, Mr. Vacher's calculations went to show the Government to be in a majority of 24, and the Premier taking up one of the little volumes which lay on the counter, remarked to the proprietor of the shop—"Well, Mr. Vacher, I'm very much obliged to you for giving me twenty-four; for I'm sure I'd never have found them out myself!" Mr. Vacher began to support his opinion of the majority; Lord Derby listened smilingly for a moment, and then said, shaking his head, "Ah, Mr. Vacher, there's no use in prophesying. Not one of us knows what may be the result. It's all dark till the time comes."

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL NEWS.

THE QUEEN leaves Balmoral on the 12th or 13th inst., on her return to Windsor. The Royal Party will, it is expected, leave Edinburgh on the 13th, and proceed southward via Carlisle to Chester, and thence to Bangor, where her Majesty stops for the night. The following day, after inspecting the bridges, she continues her progress along the Chester and Holyhead, the Shrewsbury and Chester, and Shrewsbury and Birmingham Railway to Wolverhampton; thence, over the Stour Valley Railway to Birmingham, and so on over the newly-opened Birmingham and Oxford and Great Western Railways to Windsor.

THE CABINET MINISTERS are expected to assemble in London about the 14th of the present month, for the purpose of settling the period of the meeting of the new Parliament, which at present stands pro-rogued to the 21st of October. A Privy Council will very shortly afterwards be held by the Queen, at which proclamation will be issued, summoning the peers and members of the House of Commons to meet for the despatch of public business.—*Observer*.

THE HON. J. R. INGERSOLL, the new American Minister in place of Mr. Lawrence, has arrived at Liverpool, and accepted an invitation to dine, on an early day, with the members of the Liverpool American Chamber of Commerce. In the course of conversation with the deputation, Mr. Ingersoll stated that Mr. Secretary Webster had informed him, before he left the United States, that no difficulty would or could arise with Great Britain on the fisheries question.

POLITICAL Gossip.—An *on dit* at the clubs is that Mr. James B. Stanhope, the new member for North Lincolnshire, is either to move or second the address. Mr. Stanhope is pledged to the restoration of Protection against this or any Ministry. It is also rumoured that his colleague, Mr. Christopher, will at once resign the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, unless the Ministers remain faithful to the agricultural interest.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.—It is stated that Sir Emerson Tennent, M.P., is to be appointed to the office of Joint Secretary to the Board of Trade, vacant by the decease of Mr. G. R. Porter.

NEW PENSIONS.—The Queen has granted a pension of £100 a-year to the widow of the late Mr. Pugin, the architect, and one of £200 "in consideration, to Caroline Southey, as in the warrant is set forth, of her late husband's eminent literary merits." A like warrant confers a pension of £75 a-year on Miss Louisa Stuart Costello, "in consideration of her merits as an authoress, and her inability, from the state of her health, to continue her exertions for a livelihood."

Dr. Anderson, chemist to the Highland Society, has been appointed by the Crown to the Chemical Chair in Glasgow University.

We have reason to believe that the statement of some of the Canadian and American papers, that Lord Elgin has been recalled from the Governor-Generalship of British North America, and that he is succeeded by Lord Harris in that office, is unfounded, or at least premature.—*Times*.

Mr. John Bright had arrived at Galway on the 30th September.

Admiral Moorsom is mentioned as Mr. Glyn's successor as Chairman of the London and North Western Railways.

BARON ROTHSCHILD.—On the assembling of Parliament it is said to be the intention of Baron Rothschild to take his seat in the House of Commons and vote in the election of Speaker, in order that the House may adopt some measure with a view to finally bringing the question of Jewish Disabilities to a close.

A FACTORY FOR ALPACA FABRICS.—The following description of an immense building being erected near Bradford by Mr. Salt, which is estimated to cover no less than six statute acres of ground, was lately given in a daily paper:—"The principal building will be a massive stone edifice, of considerable architectural pretensions, having, amongst others, a room in it 540 feet long; and the machinery will include all the latest inventions of acknowledged merit. The engines to give motion to the immense weight of machinery required for such extensive works are constructing by Messrs. Fairbairn and Sons, of Manchester, and are calculated at 1,200-horse power. The gas works alone are equal to those of a small town, and will be constructed upon White's hydro-carbon system, at a cost of £4,000; it being estimated that 5,000 lights will be required, and the gas works are to supply 100,000 cubic feet of gas per diem. In addition to this extensive factory, Mr. Salt is building 700 cottages for the workpeople in its immediate neighbourhood. The site of the mill is a place which has been named Salt-Aire, being on one of the banks of the river Aire, and will be approached by an elegant tubular bridge over the river. The cost of such an extensive undertaking is not publicly known, but has been spoken of as upwards of half a million sterling. Unrivalled for extent as these works are at present, perhaps, in the world, with masonry also of the most substantial character, and machinery the most perfect, it is said that a cotton-mill is in contemplation at Bolton, of nearly, if not quite, equal magnitude."

MINIE RIFLES to the number of 600, and rifle muskets to the number of 1,200, have been supplied to the Marines at Chatham, Woolwich, Plymouth, and Portsmouth. An order from the Horse Guards gives instructions for their distribution, and directs their frequent use.

REGISTRATION DECISIONS.

A good deal of stir has been created amongst Freehold-land Societies throughout the country, by a decision of Mr. Shadwell, the revising barrister for Middlesex, who has thus laid down the law:—"I will not admit the land to be worth 40s. per annum unless it cost £50, and all these allotments (alluding to about seventy) were purchased for a less amount each, and therefore are not worth the required sum!" The *Birmingham Mercury* shows the consequence of this decision:—"The Birmingham Freehold-land Societies have property to the amount of £70,000 or £80,000, scarcely a single lot of which cost £50, and many hundreds of them not half that amount; yet the allotments are worth 40s. a-year—some more than £5; nevertheless, according to the dicta of Mr. Shadwell, the whole of the members are, to all intents and purposes, disfranchised; and this decision would similarly affect the Freehold-land Societies throughout the kingdom." Our contemporary also proves that Mr. Shadwell has decided contrary to law:—

But what is the law on this subject? Mr. Shadwell, the revising barrister for Middlesex, surely ought to be intimately acquainted with it. We would refer him to "Elliott, on the Qualifications and Registration of Parliamentary Electors:" at page 87 he will find it laid down that the question as to the proper mode of ascertaining the value of freeholds and leaseholds, under the Reform Act, 2 and 3 William IV. c. 88, has been very fully discussed before the twelve judges, and decided in the year 1837 by a large majority—ten against two—that the true criterion in estimating the value of a freehold or leasehold interest, for the purposes of qualification, is—not the cost of their property, but—the sum which a solvent and a responsible tenant could afford to pay for it fairly and without collusion over and above all charges. The same principle will be found applicable to copyholds. Several cases were discussed, and the decision of the judges was considered as having settled the law on the subject. Numerous cases decided in the courts of law, showing that *rent* has been adopted as the true criterion for judging of the value of land in the case of valuing property, might be cited. We think, however, that we have shown what is the law on the subject, and that the learned revising barrister for Middlesex has decided contrary thereto, for the act referred to has neither been amended or repealed. Consequently the cost of property is totally beside the question—the only point is the *bond fide annual value*.

In Southampton a similar decision has been come to, but at Sheffield, and in other parts of the country, the votes have been generally allowed. A very large number of Freehold-land votes have been allowed for South Lancashire. At Southampton, Mr. Aldridge, the revising barrister, declined to give a case for appeal!

IMPORTANT DECISION ON THE QUESTION OF RATE-PAYING.—Mr. J. T. Macqueen, the revising barrister, delivered a very important decision affecting electors, on Wednesday week, in the Court of the Lords-Justices, at Westminster. The point arose upon the construction of Sir J. De Lacy Evans's act, the 11th and 12th Victoria, c. 90, which enacts that after the 1st of January, 1849, "No person shall be required, in order to entitle him to have his name inserted in the list of voters for any city, town, or borough in England, to have paid any poor-rate or assessed taxes, except such as shall have become payable from him previously to the 5th of January in the same year; and that no person shall be entitled to be on any list of voters unless the poor-rate and assessed taxes payable from him previously to the 5th day of January shall be paid on or before the 20th day of July next following." In the case of Mr. W. S. Ford, a claimant for St. Clement's parish, the question arose whether the assessment payable on the 5th of January must be paid on or before the 20th of July; or whether it was sufficient that that due up to the previous Michaelmas should have been discharged on or before that day. In this case the claimant deposed that the taxes due at Michaelmas had been paid within the time prescribed, and also that those falling due at Lady-day had been paid, but not until the 30th of July. The decision, which was very elaborate, embraced the following passage, which settled the point:—"The assessed taxes are imposed by statutes which declare them to be payable quarterly, on the 20th of June, the 20th of September, the 20th of December, and the 20th of March. Those statutes, however, do not contemplate a quarterly collection. To save expense, and to promote convenience, the collection is to be by half-yearly moieties, at Michaelmas and Lady-day. This is the general rule; but, under special circumstances, requiring greater strictness, the collection may be quarterly. Keeping in view that the claimant is, on or before the 20th of July, to pay all taxes which shall have become payable from him previously to the 5th of January, it seems clear that the quarterly payment falling due on the 20th of December is included in this requirement." Mr. Huggett, the barrister, who appeared in support of the claim, observed that 2,094 persons had been omitted from the list of voters on this ground, and gave notice for an appeal to the Court of Common Pleas against the decision.

In Halifax there is a Liberal gain of 65 votes; in Bristol, of 30; in Huddersfield, of 63; in Wakefield, of 14; in South Northumberland, of 42. In Hertfordshire, also, the Liberals appear to have gained somewhat. For Middlesex, after thirteen days of political strife, the result is in favour of the Tories, being a gain of 297 votes. The number of their objections was enormous. About 1,300 new claims were admitted, but it is impossible to make even an approximate guess at the politics of the new voters. The paragraph relative to proceedings before the revising barrister of the City, copied into our last

number from the *Patriot*, originally appeared verbatim in a daily paper. We are glad to find that our complaint on the subject was totally unfounded.

SHERIDAN KNOWLES AND THE BAPTISTS.—The papers have announced that Sheridan Knowles, the distinguished dramatic author, has connected himself with the Baptist denomination of Christians, having some time since been baptized by immersion, by the Rev. Dr. Innes, of Edinburgh, and subsequently joined the Baptist church in Bloomsbury, of which the Rev. William Brock is pastor. It is rather a singular circumstance, that some twelve years since Sheridan Knowles was engaged in a properly conducted, but vigorous, public controversy in this town with three Baptist ministers. He was, at that period, fulfilling an engagement at the Theatre Royal, Plymouth, when the late Rev. T. Willcocks (then editor of this paper), in conjunction with the Rev. T. Horton (who has recently relinquished the charge of Morice-square Chapel, in this town), and the Rev. J. Webb, then of Stonehouse, published, in the columns of the *Independent*, an attack upon histrionic performances, on the ground of their alleged immoral tendency, which these gentlemen maintained was practically evinced in cases of even scrupulous management, and, notwithstanding the poetic conceptions and estimable theories of many of a contrary way of thinking. Sheridan Knowles defended the stage, claiming for its lessons highly beneficial results, and maintaining that its faults and failings were not inherent, but foreign and exceptional. For weeks the literary war raged, and probably the letters of Mr. Knowles form one of the most cogent and complete vindications of the legitimate drama, as it is called, that it is possible to present, marked as they are by that power of illustration which extensive reading and acquirements gave him, by an earnestness that was to be expected from his devotion to the dramatic profession, and by a beauty and eloquence of expression that must have characterised any composition from his pen, even upon a subject far less natural and interesting to him than the defence of a cause with which he was anxious to identify himself, and in connexion with which he had earned so much fame. Of course there were different opinions as to who had the best of the controversy—a controversy that, as the names of the rev. gentlemen referred to will suggest, was conducted with an ability scarcely less remarkable on the part of the objectors than that of the respondent. But, in the course of the conflict of arguments, Sheridan Knowles's opponents were found to diminish—first there were three, then two, and, at length, there was only one to battle with him. Probably this may have induced him to think he was progressing victoriously; but now that he is a member of the denomination, three among the ablest of whose ministers he withheld, and, in place of his old avocations, is found delivering lectures on rhetoric at Stepney Baptist College, "chiefly with a view to secure an easy and elegant style of delivery on the part of the students now training in that institution," possibly he looks back upon the contest we have referred to with feelings different from those with which he entered into it, and with views not precisely similar to those he then so forcibly enunciated.—*Devonport Independent*.

A GREAT FIRE took place on Sunday night, shortly after seven o'clock, in Spitalfields. The scene of the disaster was an immense space of ground, surrounded by Bell-lane, Cox's-square, Petticoat-lane, and Bishopsgate-street. Among the most prominent buildings were the Jews' Free-school, and the extensive premises belonging to Mr. Grimsdell, builder and contractor. The last-named were unfortunately doomed to destruction. They contained paint and turpentine stores and piles of timber. In spite of the efforts of the firemen, the steam-mill, the carpenters', joiners', and fitters' workshops, containing a large stock of work, partially finished, proved such a powerful auxiliary to the flames that in less than a quarter of an hour after the discovery was made, something approximating to 200 feet of ground, covered with buildings and piles of timber, was fairly encompassed by fire. No less than nine engines were at work. The loss will amount to several thousand pounds, for, independently of the destruction of Mr. Grimsdell's premises, many of the contiguous houses are damaged. Mr. Grimsdell was insured, but, it is said, not to the extent of his loss. The flames were not subdued till late in the morning. Several boys, and a man named Tomkins, are very much injured by being thrown down and trampled on by the crowd, but no one was killed, as was at one period anticipated.

PROPOSED GREAT DOCKS IN THE AVON.—The survey of the mouth of the Avon, with a view to ascertain its eligibility as the site of docks capable of accommodating the largest class of ocean steamers, is now going on under the direction of Mr. Rendel and Mr. Blackwell. The survey, it is hoped, will be completed in about a fortnight, immediately after which the engineers will make their report.—*Bristol Mercury*.

DEPUTATION TO FLORENCE.—The arrangements for the deputation to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, to intercede with that Prince for a reversal of the sentence of four years' imprisonment and the galley, passed on the poor Madiaia, and which they are now suffering, are all but completed. Among the Englishmen who are to form part of the deputation, are the Earl of Roden, the Earl of Cavan, and the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, the member for Perth. The deputation will leave this country for Florence in about a week.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

EXTRAORDINARY DESTRUCTION OF A SHIP.—The master of the "Maise," of South Shields, has just arrived home, the only survivor of the ship. He states that on the evening of the 3rd of August, during a dreadful storm of thunder and lightning, "a ball of fire came out of the heavens, struck the masts of the vessel, and in a moment capsized her." He computes that in three minutes she went down; and there was nothing left on the surface of the water but the spars floating about. The principal part of the crew must have been killed by the electric fluid, as the master, after narrowly escaping death on being sucked down by the vessel, did not, when he came to the surface, see any of them, with the exception of William Murray, a sailor lad. The master got hold of two oars, a rigger ten feet long, and a studding-sail yard, with which he made a raft as best he could; and, having secured the poor lad Murray, they floated away to sea. Their sufferings were intense during the night, as they were partially immersed in the water, and the oars and spars chafed their bodies, abrading the skin, and producing a great "raw." Their sufferings when the sea got up were increased by the sun's rays striking their bare heads. The master, the stronger person, cheered up the boy, who seemed, however, towards 12 o'clock at noon to give way. His bowels then appeared to protrude, the muscles of the abdomen having been chafed through, and he was suffering the most intense agony. Having stood out bravely so long, at last the poor lad began to sink. He said, "Good bye, master—God help my poor mother;" and was lost to the master's sight. Having drifted about till 5 P.M., of the 4th, the position of the master was described by the master and crew of the barque "Peter Shroeder," of North Bergen, who bore down to him, and got him on board in a most exhausted condition.

UPSTARTING A LIFE-BOAT.—On Friday afternoon, ten hardy seamen left Lytham, a little watering-place, situated at the estuary of the river Ribble, a short distance from Preston, to test the capabilities of a new life-boat. When she got a short distance out, a sea was shipped without any damage, the boat righting herself immediately. Between two and three o'clock, when dashing through the breakers at a distance of about three miles from the shore, the boat careened greatly, owing to the quantity of sail she carried. About that time a heavy shower came on, and concealed the boat, for a brief interval, from the view of those on the look out. When next she came in sight she was keel uppermost. Some men on the hills skirting the sea rushed down to the beach and gave an alarm, and it is needless to say that the most intense excitement speedily prevailed. Two boats were got ready with the least possible delay to proceed to the scene of the disaster. The smallest of them was taken to the edge of the Horse Bank (a large sand bank in the Channel), where it was moored. The crew then hastened across the bank, plunged into the water, and waded to the ill-fated boat, underneath which they discovered two of the crew, named Richard Gillet and James Parkinson, the latter, when taken up, being nearly exhausted. As the life-boat has six apertures in her bottom (which formed a sort of dome over the two sufferers), these enabled them to breathe freely. Swann, a pilot, had the command of the life-boat, and it is considered that he acted somewhat recklessly in not relieving her of some of her sail.

LOSS OF AN AMERICAN SHIP OFF IRELAND.—Intelligence has reached Liverpool of the total loss of the American ship "Mobile," Captain Furber, which sailed from that port on Monday last for New Orleans, with upwards of forty passengers and a crew of about thirty men. At half-past two o'clock on Wednesday morning she struck on Blackwater Bank, and shortly afterwards began to break up. Efforts were made to launch the boats, but, in consequence of the heavy sea, they were fruitless; and at every succeeding sea one or more of the passengers were washed off the wreck, until all had disappeared, with the exception of eight seamen and one passenger, who were saved, but Captain Furber, together with all his officers, perished. The "Mobile" was upwards of 1,000 tons burden, and nearly new. Two schooners rescued the survivors. One of the schooners, which was bound to Glasgow, took four of the sailors and the passenger on board, and the other took the remaining four off, and landed them at Wexford. When rescued they were in a very exhausted state from cold and exposure. They were forwarded to Liverpool in the Wexford steamer, and on their arrival were destitute of everything but what they stood in. Captain Furber, the commander of the ill-fated ship, together with all his officers, perished. There is no doubt the ship went to pieces on Friday, as great quantities of wreck, crates, several water-casks, and portions of a vessel, were passed on Friday night and Saturday.

Information has been received in Shields, of the condition of the "Jemima," a brig laden with linseed, from Taganrog, for Cork for orders, which leaves little doubt in the minds of nautical men that she is lost, with nine of her crew.

DEATH IN A CHURCH.—The forenoon service in Dr. Peddie's Church, Bristow-street, Edinburgh, was on Sunday week interrupted in a very remarkable manner. About half-past eleven o'clock, while a respectable man, upwards of eighty years of age, of the name of Dickson, and by trade a cabinet-maker, was turning over the leaves of his Bible, he suddenly fell down and expired.

A NEGRO CONFESSOR.

(From the *Pittsburgh Journal*.)

In the many criticisms on Mrs. Stowe's great work, no objection is so common as that of exaggeration or overdriving in the *finale* of Uncle Tom's death. All who read the newspapers agree that whippings to death do occur, but all will not, or cannot believe, that any one, for conscience sake, has died by the lash here, in this glorious nineteenth century. Those "niggers" who are whipped to death are desperate characters—persons who have worn out the patience of overseers and masters by crime and baseness.

Well, in the summer of 1839, we were in Louisville, Kentucky. As no great change has ever taken place in our opinion on this slavery question, we were at some loss then for a place to go to preaching, and used on the Sabbath to walk out to a graveyard, or into the fields, or up and down the streets, in search of sermons. One forenoon, passing a little frame church on Walnut-street, if we recollect rightly, we heard the voices of a congregation singing. Brother Samuel, who was with us—it was further down street than would have been thought safe for a woman to walk alone at midday—said it was a congregation of Methodists, and a missionary station, he thought, but assured us he had once dropped in and heard a sermon he liked.

We went in and took a seat. A plain-looking elderly man preached in the usual style for Methodist preachers in country places—all about religion—its comforts in life and triumphs in death. Like Uncle Tom, he insisted, with great earnestness, that it was "a great thing to be a Christian." Religion—it made the weak strong, and the meanest most honourable. To illustrate this grand truth, he told an anecdote as something coming within the range of his own knowledge, of an old slave who had "got religion." His master was kind, but irreligious and reckless, and was, withal, much impressed by the earnestness of his servant's prayers and exhortations. But one evil day, on the Sabbath, too, this same kind master was drinking and playing cards with a visitor, when the conversation turned upon the religion of slaves. The visitor boasted that he could "whip the religion out of any 'nigger' in the State in half an hour."

The master, proud of possessing a rare specimen, boasted that he had one out of whom the religion could not be whipped. A bet was laid, and the martyr summoned. A fearful oath of recantation, and blasphemous denial of his Saviour, was required of the old disciple, upon pain of being whipped to death. The answer was, "Bress de Lord, massa! I can't!"

Threats, oaths, entreaties, and noise were tried, but he fell on his knees, and holding up his hands, said,

"Bress de Lord, massa, I can't! Christ, he die for me! Massa, please massa, I can't."

The executioner summoned his aids, the old man was tied up, and the whipping commenced; but the shrieks for mercy were all intermingled with prayers and praises—prayers for his own soul and those of his murderers. When fainting and revived, the terms of future freedom from punishment were offered again, and again he put them away with the continued exclamation, "Christ he die for me! Bress de Lord, massa, I can't."

The bet was to the full value of the property endangered. The men were flushed with wine, and the experimenter on "nigger religion" insisted on trying it out. Honour demanded he should have a fair chance to win his bet, and the old disciple died under the lash, blessing the Lord that Christ had died for him.

The preacher gave his recital with many tears, and before he was done we do not think there was a dry eye except our own in the house. Our pulses all stood still with horror, but the speaker did not appear to dream that his story had any bearing against the institution with which he was surrounded.

The martyr had been under his pastoral care, and having got the minutiae from slave witnesses in a "love-fest," he gave us the story simply to show what a good thing religion was. Of those who heard it, and the many persons there to whom we related it, we found not one who appeared to doubt it. Any indignation felt and expressed was against the individual actors in the tragedy.

This, and the account we once gave of the old man "born in Pennsylvania, and free when twenty-eight!" who told us his own story of his beautiful "Misses Jenny" and her bad husband, who sold him South by treachery; of his telling his own story of being "born in Pennsylvania and free," and being subsequently sold and resold eight times; of his seven good masters, and the cruel one who gave him the scars he exhibited to make him quit going to meeting, and curse God and Christ; of his present happiness in having found Mrs. Jenny, and the present prospect of going with her "home to Virginny"—these things convince us that there have been more Uncle Toms in these United States than we of the North have ever dreamed of in our philosophy.

There are to-day, as there have been in all ages, thousands of wicked men, thousands of fanatics, who would, if they had the power, punish with fine, imprisonment, stripes, fire, and the rack, the heretic who differs from them in opinion. What, then, could be expected when one class holds irresponsible power over the lives of another? Just that some of them will be very ready to use it.

The *Morning Post* contradicts the report that Miss Crawford is the authoress of "Fanny Denison."

LAW, AND POLICE.

A SAVAGE.—The *Times* gives the following narrative—described without colouring from police reports and authentic communications:—"It was on Thursday last that the ferocious brute, who bears the Christian style and title of James Cannon, was brought up before Mr. Elliott, at Lambeth. A policeman, named Dwyer, 'one of the best-tempered and most kind-hearted constables in the whole division,' found him drunk before a publichouse, with a wound on his head. Goodnaturedly addressing him, he persuaded him to come to a surgeon's, and get a piece of plaster. Cannon professed to consent, when suddenly, with the rapidity of lightning, he 'bobbed down, caught the constable by the small of his legs, and felled him in such a manner as shook his frame from head to foot;' after which, he 'jumped upon his victim, and so kicked him in all parts of the body as to deprive him of his senses.' Just at this moment he was seized, but such was his strength and fierceness that it 'required no less than six constables to remove him to the station, and when they got there, it was with the utmost difficulty they were enabled to lodge him in the strong-room.' Perhaps he has bitten his irons off, and got out. It must be well understood that this was no ease of casual ruffianism or incidental frenzy. It was the known nature of the brute and a mere ordinary instance of his proper ways and habits. He flew about him exactly as a wolf would do, instinctively, and as a matter of course. He had done so many times before, and was always expected to do so whenever he was encountered. Mr. Elliott, as he sat on the bench, was informed that the monster had killed one policeman and disabled two for life, irrespectively of the particular case before him. Next day a correspondent wrote to us from the spot, and described with great minuteness his peculiar mode of attack, which is not unlike that of the rhinoceros. 'He first stares in the face of his victim, then lowers his head, runs at him like a bull, knocks him down, and jumps on him with all his force.' It is not mentioned whether any particular colour offends him, as in the case of the buffalo, but the supposition is not improbable, as he shows 'a special antipathy to well-dressed persons,' and rushes wildly to tread out the bowels of any man with a decent coat on. Sometimes his freaks have been known to take a more playful turn. 'A short time ago,' it is reported, 'he met two respectably dressed ladies.' Curbing, for once, his natural inclination to spring, he contented himself with 'slapping their faces with some stinking fish he was carrying.' However, he soon got his old indulgence again, for as 'a gentleman interfered to protect them' he was of course knocked down and smashed incontinently. We are not telling this brute's story for mere entertainment sake. In a few day's he'll be out again. The merciful laws of this country, which protect a shopman's goods with the terrors of the convict-ship, take no such thought for his life and limbs, and Cannon is treated merely to a three weeks' seclusion, from which he will, no doubt, emerge with a ravenous appetite for tearing, mangling, and pounding."

GIVING GIN TO ANIMALS.—Two well-dressed young men have been charged at Marylebone Police Office with drunkenness and injuring a badger in the Zoological Gardens by giving it gin. They went to the gardens drunk, and managed to throw gin into the mouths of several animals. It did not appear that the animals suffered from the trick, or that the men intended to hurt them: so the magistrate merely fined one of the young men for drunkenness, and the other for assaulting a policeman when taken into custody.

MORE RESULTS OF THE BETTING SYSTEM.—Arthur Kendall, aged twenty-six, the cashier of Messrs. Gray and Woodcock, solicitors, of 20, Lincoln's-inn-fields, was charged before Mr. Jardine with embezzling £101 16s., and other large sums of money, received on account of his employers. Mr. David Gray, the senior partner, who gave his evidence with painful emotion, stated that the prisoner had been their confidential clerk and cashier for about ten years. It was his duty to receive payments on their behalf, and when they amounted to £100 and upwards, to place the money in the bank. On Wednesday last, some irregularities having been discovered in his accounts, he was requested to explain them to witness. The day-book contained entries of several sums, amounting in the aggregate to £101 16s., which he had received on behalf of the firm; but there was no corresponding entry in the bank-book, showing the payment of that amount to the bankers. Instead of attempting an explanation of the circumstance, the prisoner exclaimed, "I am a great scoundrel, sir, and have been robbing you for some time past. I am an ungrateful fellow." He then pointed out another discrepancy in the accounts, exhibiting defalcations to the amount of £302 7s. 10d. Witness said, "Why, you must have robbed us of £1,600, or more." He replied, "I do not think it is more than £1,000." He then told witness that he had become involved to a serious extent in horseracing and gambling transactions, which had ruined him. The prisoner, who merely said, "I am guilty, and throw myself on the mercy of Mr. Gray," was remanded for a week.

THE TWO MAIDEN LADIES in Marylebone, who resolved to starve themselves to death rather than apply for parish-relief, have been pronounced insane; and they will be placed in an asylum, when sufficiently strong in bodily health to allow of their removal from the Workhouse Infirmary. They have refused the money collected for them.

THE BROAD-GAUGE LINE, from London to Birmingham, was opened on Thursday, and celebrated by an "accident." A special train was employed to take the directors to Birmingham, and thence to dine at Leamington. The train was drawn by the "Lord of the Isles," a noble locomotive, which was exhibited last year at the Crystal Palace. It went well until it came to Aynho, near Banbury. Here the tickets were taken from a down-train, just as the special-train came in sight; the gallant engineer of the passenger-train got up the steam, and dashed hastily off; the coupling broke, and left two second-class carriages behind; a curve hid the signal, it is said, from the driver of the special-train, Mr. Gooch; and when he cleared the curve, the application of breaks failed to arrest the train; Mr. Gooch, not anticipating any train in front, was dashing away! Fortunately, the carriages struck were in motion, and the passengers were only bruised; but the "Lord of the Isles" was thrown off the line: and another engine bore the directors, who had given up the idea of reaching Birmingham, to Leamington, where they dined and made speeches.

—THE SLAVE-TRADE.—The following short but important letter from Lord Palmerston was read at a meeting, recently held in Glasgow, to advocate the enforcement of the existing anti-slave-trade treaties:—

Brook, September 15, 1852.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst., which has reached me this morning, and in reply I beg to state that the most detailed and accurate information as to the present state of the slave-trade will be found in the slave-trade papers laid before Parliament in the last session.

But the general result will be found to be that the number of slaves imported into Brazil during the year 1851, was brought down to something about 3,000, instead of being from 60,000 to 70,000, as it had been in some former years; and that the number imported into Cuba in 1851 was also very small, though still too great, and not as much proportionally diminished as the number landed in Brazil. But the rooting out of the nest of slave-traders who had established themselves at Lagos, on the west coast of Africa, and the treaty made with the King of Dahomey, whereby he renounces the slave-trade, will have a powerful effect in checking the slave-trade, both of Brazil and of Cuba.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

PALMERSTON.

THE LAW RELATING TO FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—A Parliamentary blue-book has just been printed, containing the report and evidence given before a select committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the operation of the law relating to friendly societies. It appears that eighty-three assurance societies had complained of certain friendly societies being, in reality, trading life assurance companies. Mr. Tidd Pratt, the registrar, stated in his evidence that he is the sole depositary of all the various mass of miscellaneous matter which in the last twenty years had been poured in from about 10,000 societies, and he suggested that a board should be formed for the purpose of superintending the management of friendly societies, and of affording advice and information when required. The committee directs the attention of the House to the evidence of Sir Alexander Spearman, the controller of the National Debt Office, showing that on the investments made with the office the interest payable is higher than that which the Government receives. The capital belonging to friendly societies invested with the Commissioners of the National Debt is £2,393,000, at an interest, part of £3 11s. 3d., and part of £3 16s., whereas the average rate of interest realised during the last twelve years has been only £3 4d. 9d., and that the total loss, if the whole were sold and paid off at the present price of stocks, would be £127,000.—*Times*.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.—This annual ceremony took place on Wednesday (being Michaelmas-day), at Guildhall; the Lord Mayor, several of the aldermen, the Recorder, and the two new sheriffs (Alderman Carter and Mr. Croll), having attended Divine service at St. Lawrence Jewry, previously. The Town Clerk read the names of the aldermen who have not passed the chair, a show of hands being taken as each name was announced, and the sheriffs declared that the election of the livery fell upon the two aldermen next in rotation to the chair, Mr. Thomas Challis, alderman and butcher, and Mr. Thomas Sidney, alderman and girdler. The announcement of Alderman Challis's name was hailed with general cheering by the Liverymen, while that of Alderman Sidney's was received with some expressions of disapprobation. The choice fell upon Mr. Alderman Challis—an announcement hailed with cheers. Mr. Alderman Challis, M.P., having been invested with the gold chain as Lord Mayor elect, expressed his thanks for the distinguished honour which had been conferred upon him, and which was to him a most gratifying proof that he possessed the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens. He hoped, by the zealous and faithful discharge of the onerous and responsible duties which would devolve upon him as their chief magistrate, to justify the choice which they had made, and at the termination of his year of office to merit and to obtain their approbation [cheers].—Votes of thanks to the ex-sheriffs having been carried by acclamation, those gentlemen made their acknowledgments, and the proceedings terminated.

A SERIOUS FIRE occurred at Sheerness on Wednesday. Flames burst from the Clarence Inn, and threatened the surrounding property. Prompt assistance came from the Dockyards, the ships, and the garrison. The Artillerymen were obliged to pull down some houses to cut off the flames; in doing so a stack of chimneys fell and killed an Artilleryman. One Marine was burnt in the inn; four or five Marines were missing on Thursday.

LITERATURE.

PERIODICALS (OCTOBER).

OUR quarterly and monthly contemporaries are influenced little less than we of the weekly press, by ephemeral incidents and current topics. It is amusing to observe how closely they keep to the track opened up by their lighter precursors; how regularly the same events and books pass from hand to hand, and are pronounced upon in turn by the representatives of every intellectual school and each political party. An historian of the growth of public opinion on any given subject, could desire no better repository of facts than the collected numbers of our leading periodicals.

Thus the death of the Duke of Wellington and the migration to Australia, have a prominent place in nearly every one of the paper-covered volumes now before us. We will dispense with specific mention of each of these publications, in order better to illustrate the copiousness, promptitude, and unanimity of comment on the former of those great topics.

The WESTMINSTER has by far the ablest and completest paper on the Duke we have yet seen. The writer is evidently intimate with the volumes on which his article is professedly based—the Duke's "Despatches" and Napier's "History of the Peninsular War"—and, therefore, has not had to take his opinions second-hand, or hastily to "cram" for the occasion. After some thoughtful and well-expressed observations on the parallelism between different historic periods and characters, he institutes a close comparison between the two men whose names are indissolubly coupled:—

NAPOLEON AND WELLINGTON.

"Yet gifted as Napoleon was, and passing wonderful as were the deeds he wrought, we still think that, in the elements of the highest order of greatness, he was inferior to his rival and conqueror. If Wellington had had Napoleon's position, he would neither have committed his blunders nor have been tempted to his crimes. If Napoleon had been compelled to work against the obstacles, to endure the vexations, to encounter the embarrassments, to fight in the fetters, which were the lot of the Duke of Wellington from first to last, his mental defects and his moral weaknesses would have been insuperable barriers to his success. On two grounds, therefore, we assign the supremacy to the English hero. The first is that, while Napoleon was always selfish, Wellington was always conscientious: the Duke was invariably the master of his passions—the Emperor was frequently the slave of *his*. The second ground is, that whereas Napoleon, as soon as his reputation was established, namely, from 1800 onward, was omnipotent and uncontrolled, and wielded, by his single will, the whole civil and military power of France,—the Duke was always thwarted and crippled both by allies and countrymen, and was throughout in a position of mortifying, irritating, and incapacitating thralldom to men at home, who had neither ability to comprehend the grandeur of his plans, nor magnanimity to imitate his steady and unselfish patriotism.

"Both these great men were born in the same year, 1769. The active professional careers of both of them were short. They began and ended in the same year. Their first real services were in 1795, their last in 1815. Both fought their last battle when they were forty-six years of age. Napoleon had gained his reputation when he was twenty-six, Wellington when he was thirty-four. Between the Duke's first great battle as an independent commander and his last—between Assaye and Waterloo, only twelve years elapsed. Both were fought against tremendous odds, and both displayed precisely the same qualities of character."

The difficulties with which the Duke had to contend, the mortifications he endured, from the cowardly selfishness of his allies, and the careless incapacity of the Liverpool Government, are very strikingly brought out. While the British troops—it is shown—were numerically insignificant, they were also so ill-led that they often fought, literally, on empty stomachs; marched barefoot to their most splendid victories; wore uniforms indistinguishable for patches; had to capture the engineering tools that were indispensable to siege operations; and filled up with their bodies the trenches they had no other means of crossing—the Spaniards, clothed, fed, and armed at our expense, ran away in every engagement, plundered the baggage they were set to protect, and actually refused to succour the wounded! Incidentally, the soldier's supposed indifference to the lives of his men, is contrasted with that of the politicians who lived at home in ease:—"There was a minister, in 1810, who, in his dread of the Parliamentary opposition, wrote to Lord Wellington complaining of his inaction, and calling upon him to do something that would excite a public sensation; *anything provided blood was spilt*. A calm, but severe rebuke, and the cessation of all friendly intercourse with the writer, discovered the General's abhorrence of this detestable policy." The article concludes with this finely drawn parallel

WELLINGTON AND MARLBOROUGH.

"It is between Wellington and Marlborough, however, that the parallel runs closest. Both had to struggle against incapable ministers and factious enemies at home. Both were constantly hampered, and often nearly ruined, by the results of Parliamentary intrigues, and the inherent stinginess of a democratic (?) Government. Both were driven nearly distracted by jealous, faithless, and incompetent allies. Both found it a harder task to fight their friends than their enemies. Wellington had to contend with the 'eat and dog' hatred of Spaniards

and Portuguese, and the incapacity of both Governments. Marlborough had perpetually to mediate between the Austrians and Dutch, to soothe their jealousies, pacify their pride, appease their unceasingly recurring quarrels, and endure their scandalous misbehaviour. Both were repeatedly obliged to forego their own wishes, and suppress their own feelings, for fear of endangering an insecure but indispensable alliance. Marlborough was offered the viceroyalty of the Netherlands, which would have given him the power and independence necessary to the carrying out of his plans; but he magnanimously declined it, to allay the exasperation of the Dutch. Wellington was offered the government of Portugal, which would have been invaluable to him as a general; but he feared the political mischief of such an arrangement, and he refused it. Both generals were repeatedly prevented from following up their victories by the most vexatious interferences at home, and the impractical behaviour of the allied troops. Both were often compelled to merge the daring general in the prudent and far-seeing statesman. In management of men, Marlborough was the superior. Everybody loved him, and nobody could resist him. His powers of fascination were unrivalled. He could persuade any one to anything. On the other hand, the fame of Marlborough is sadly chequered and tarnished by early vices and mean desires. That of Wellington has no drawback. And if true greatness consists in overcoming obstacles—and must, therefore, be measured by the amount of the obstacles overcome, in proportion to the means of surmounting them—the greatness of Wellington must be estimated far beyond that of Marlborough; for there was no comparison in the relative magnitude of the difficulties which they had to encounter. He has left behind him an enduring reputation, founded not on splendid days, but on painful years—not on the success of hazardous achievements, which might have been owing to the inspiration of a happy moment, but on toilsome campaigns, won against heavy odds by skilful combination, by deliberate science, by fortitude which nothing could exhaust, by sublime daring, and still sublimer patience."

BLACKWOOD claims, "If ever a man heard during Time, the voice of Futurity, that man was the Duke of Wellington." The unanimity of admiration he enjoyed, is rightly attributed rather to his moral qualities than to his military achievements:—

"Singleness of heart [the article concludes], was the characteristic of the British hero—oblivion of self his ruling principle. . . . He prosecuted war with vigour and success; but it was not as an end, but a means, that he did so. He thought only, amidst his triumphs, of preventing the chance of future aggression, and finally sheathing the sword of conquest. The greatest and most decisive conqueror of modern times—for he conquered him who had vanquished all others—he became, when the struggle was over, the greatest of all pacifiers. For the last thirty-five years of his life, his efforts were incessantly directed to the preservation of peace. . . . To this praise—unique among heroes—the British Chief is justly entitled; it is hard to say whether the olive branch in his hand, or the laurels which adorn his brow, entitled him most to the gratitude and admiration of posterity. And now that death has closed his career, and a mourning nation assembles round his bier, the voice of Truth must admit the eulogy of the historian: 'Wellington was a warrior, but he was so only to become a pacifier; he has shed the blood of man, but it was only to stop the shedding of human blood; he has borne aloft the sword of conquest, but it was only to plant in its stead the emblems of mercy; he has conquered the Love of Glory, the last infirmity of noble minds, by the love of Peace, the first grace of the Christian character.'

At the opposite pole of political journalism, we find the same event commented on by the ECLOGIC in these just and eloquent sentences:—

"The fall of such a man, the subsidence of such an unexampled multitude of honours without the possibility of transmission, the contrast of individual mortality with an imperishable fame, seems for a moment to suspend the breath of the nation, as the rupture of the last link which connects the calm progress of the present with the stormy history of a past generation. The traditions of our fathers spring into a sort of personal realization; and the tide of history seems to suffer an unnatural ebb, which discloses long-covered spaces, and to bring us face to face with events which transpired before we had an existence. The associate of Pitt, the companion-in-arms of Nelson, the counsellor of departed monarchs and of senates now almost historical, has at length, in the fulness of age and honour, submitted to the common lot. In this event men of all parties must find much to occasion at once a respectful remembrance and a candid forgetfulness. The Duke, like all great men, was created by his age; but the age which created him was a very different one from that which has witnessed the close of his astonishing career and amidst the doubtful glory of a thousand victories, and the opulence of honours reaped as a harvest grown on the very heights of civilised Europe, perhaps his most lasting distinction will be that he grew with time, and that a nature plastic enough to be moulded by the pressure of successive events adapted itself, to the last, to a condition of things the most opposite to that which surrounded him in the rigid resolution of his youth.

A Spartan in his native manners, he was the dignified Athenian of polished society; a soldier almost by birth, he was the head of one of the most celebrated universities in the world; and when the ermine of nobility covered the epaulettes of the warrior and the orders of the hero, it was hard to say which was the more becoming decoration. He furnished a striking exception to the roll cited by Juvenal as illustrations of the misfortunes of longevity, inasmuch as the only diminution of his greatness is the humiliation of the grave. . . . Let his military fame be the immortality of a lasting regret; and let it be the best consolation of our sorrow for his death, that he has lived long enough almost to forget the exploits which constitute the substance of his glory."

In TAIT, on this theme, we find only two or three columns of common-place writing, pieced out with quotations from an article in the *Assemblée Nationale*, attributed to M. Guizot.

The BIOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINE devotes half its space to a record of the Duke's military achievements; and leaves to another number a history of the politician and a portrait of the man.—In the same number, we observe the conclusion of an extended and eulogistic life of Joseph Hume—which is, in fact, a history of political progress during the last forty years—and biographies of Mirabeau, Stirling, and C. R. Pemberton—all written with a hearty but not an indiscriminating sympathy with their subjects.

Turning back to the general characteristics of the magazines for November, we notice first, that the WESTMINSTER well sustains, in every successive number, the high literary pretensions with which the New Series started. In the present number, there is no theological or religious article—we are, therefore, spared the necessity of expressing dissent from the opinious usually advanced in this Review under that head. From a paper on "Plants and Botanists," we cull two pleasantly contrasting stories:—

THE KING AND THE JOURNEYMAN TAILOR.

"There is one king in Europe who is a good practical botanist, and who must look back upon the hours spent in the arrangement of his fine herbarium with far more pleasure than upon those wasted in a vain and retrograde course of politics. The monarch in question is his Majesty of Saxony, who, in his scientific career at least, has gained honour and respect. Many is the story told by his subjects of their ruler's adventures when following his favourite and harmless hobby;—how, more than once, astray from his yarning courtiers, he had wandered, in search of some vegetable rarity, across the frontier of his legitimate dominions, and on attempting to return was locked up by his own guards as a spy or a smuggler, since he could produce no passport, nor give any more probable account of himself than the preposterous assertion that he was their king! Fifteen years ago he made a famous excursion to the stony and piratical little republic of Monte Negro. It was literally a voyage of botanical discovery, and the potentate sailed down the Adriatic in a steamer, fitted out with all the appliances of scientific investigation. On its deck he might be seen busily engaged in laying out his plants, ably and zealously assisted by his equerries and aide-de-camps, and guided by the advice of eminent botanists, who accompanied him as members of his suite. Such a kingly progress had surely never been seen before, unless Alexander the Great may have relieved the monotony of conquering by making occasional natural history excursions with his quondam tutor, Aristotle. . . . In a town far north, many years ago, we were present at the anniversary of a Mechanics' Institution, and had to say a few words about flowers and trees. It was well on towards midnight ere the proceedings closed, when a dapper wiry little man rushed out from among the crowd, and invited us, as one naturalist invites another, to visit his humble home, and share his frugal supper. Gladly was the invitation accepted; for the earnest and intellectual look of our evidently poor host excited no small interest and some curiosity. He led his guest through long, dreary, tortuous, and unsavoury alleys, and then up an interminable stair, faintly illuminated by the moonlight, that seemed to ooze through loopholes. In the story nearest the sky was the home of this student of nature—a journeyman tailor, with a wife and innumerable children, the eldest of whom was a fine intelligent lad verging upon manhood, assisting in the work, and sharing in the tastes of his father. Their favourite studies were manifested by the conversion of an old cupboard into the case of a well-arranged herbarium, by a glazed cabinet filled with stuffed birds and rows of impaled insects, and by a shelf of well-selected scientific books, the purchase of which must have absorbed the profits of many a close day's work. The matron of the family, a smiling, courteous dame, seemed to participate in the evident delight of her husband and first-born, and to take pride in a heartfelt approval of their studies. On the round deal table a clean white cloth was spread, with simple food to grace it; and two pleasant hours were spent in lively discourse, larded with hard scientific names, well understood, though strangely pronounced. The happiness of the whole family was, we believe, visibly increased when, a few weeks afterwards, it became our duty to announce to the head of it that he had been elected honorary member of a distinguished scientific society."

We would gladly quote, also, if space permitted, from the manly vindication of literature as a profession, from Mr. Jordan's ungrateful and senile complaints. The writer speaks the sentiment of every one worthy to be styled a litterateur, when he magnifies the dignity of his vocation; and the experience of most, when he declares that its industrious prosecution, by competent people, affords the means of an honourable life.

The CHURCH OF ENGLAND QUARTERLY maintains the appearance which has often repelled us from its examination. Papers on "The Gospel History," and the "Revelation of St. John," running over with Greek characters and the names of German critics, affright the secular critic. Judicious skipping lands us, however, in some very pleasant reading about Rome and the Caesars, the Medicis and Miss Pardoe, and even the Vice Ferrum of Modern England. Here is a picture from the first-named:—

ROME AT THE CATILINIAN ERA.

"In the first place, Rome at this critical conjuncture offers to our survey two sides or phases as different as two extremes must always be, and yet, regarded in another light, materially similar. Whilst luxury and destitution—colossal fortunes and abject beggary—palaces and hovels, range side by side, vice is the common attribute of the aggrandized and impoverished classes alike. In the year of Sylla's death the most magnificent private edifice up to that date ever beheld in Rome was erected; but, within so short a space as

thirty-five years, its splendour is related to have been eclipsed by no fewer than a hundred mansions. Not only at Rome, but by the seaside, in places of fashionable resort, superb villas were every day rising in glittering groups with a rapidity that seemed marvellous. All the appliances of luxury and refinement—baths, xysta, handsome porticos of such a length as to be measured by ten-foot rods, and situated so as to catch the cool breezes in the summer, or collect the rays of the sun in the winter—rendered these dwellings acceptable to their delicate and fastidious owners. Inside their walls, what might be regarded as the trophies of the subject provinces, but were really the fruits of plunder and extortion—marbles, vases, paintings, statues—were displayed in exhaustless profusion, and implied that the collected wealth of the possessors exceeded all bounds. Without the area of the dwelling, extensive gardens, adorned with grottoes and hallowed with temples, spread over a considerable space of the hills of Rome, or fringed the myrtle shores of Baiae or Naples. In some of the meadows on which the apartments looked out, sheep might be seen feeding, with their wool dyed various colours to please the taste of the day, which, as is usual in a vicious community, had a predilection for the artificial, and was less able to relish nature. The remains of vast aqueducts, which excite the astonishment of modern travellers, intersecting the soil of ancient Latium, attest the solicitude with which the Romans provided for the capital of the world an abundant water supply; and from huge reservoirs the stream was often conducted, at great expense, to suburban fish-ponds, where the indolent nobles consumed much of their time in watching the bearded mullets rise at the sound of the voice or the pipe and swim towards the extended hand. One of those, the applause of whose eloquence had often been echoed in the forum, Hortensius, received from Pompey the nickname of Xerxes Togatus, because he had cut through a mountain in order to introduce salt water into his fish-preserves. To obtain the amusement of fishing without the labour which commonly attends sports, the marine villas were frequently built on a shelving sea beach; and the luxurious owners reclined on their sofas, with some of the effeminate and wanton verses of the period at their elbows, and cast the fishing-line from the windows of their chamber. At high-tide these elegant mansions, decorated with marble columns, and which for their magnificence might have passed for temples enshrining pleasure, appeared to be floating on the surface of the sea."

One of two articles in the ECLECTIC, to which we would point the casual reader, is "Household Surgery;" in which, among many wise directions for the prevention of disease, and the mitigation or cure of suffering, is a suggestion for the establishment of "health houses," or sanatories, to which the dangerously sick may be removed, especially in districts distant from infirmaries, and supported, in part at least, by the payments of the patients.—An article on the "Contest with Rome"—a dispute considered as political, ecclesiastical, and theological—concludes by pointing out the true filial relationship of Englishmen to the Church:—

"Her sons! Yes. Such is the style in which the great English people are spoken of, with sincere respect, with courteous affection, by the accomplished Archdeacon Hare. Who is the mother of these sons? Are not the people themselves THE Church? Then, why so constantly repeat a phrase which, however beautiful and appropriate in Scripture, only tends to obscure men's perceptions of their personal relation to a human system of teaching religion? Soldiers are the sons of the army—sailors, the sons of the navy; but when these brave fellows defend us, on the land or on the sea, they show that they are men. The English laity were sons and daughters in their infancy; they are sons and daughters in their maturity; they will ever cherish the sweet filial memories of the past in their churches, as in their homes; but in days of struggle for grand principles they must have stronger ties than tradition, deeper reasons than deference for antiquity, higher relations than those of childhood: they must have the distinctiveness of individual judgment; and, as each link of a chain is welded by itself, and the strength of all depends on each—so the great Protestant life of England must show itself in the clear eye and strong sinews of separate thinkers, who are united in one mass because they think the same thing, and because they so think it as to make its truth and its strength bring down all the false things, and all the weak things, wherein our fathers trusted. Let us have this sort of Protestantism—and both Tractarianism and Romanism will find their own place in lands from which the venerable hoar of antiquity has not yet been worn away by science, by art, by freedom, and by that masculine Christianity which is the promoter of them all, and which counts the manliest of the human race among its martyrs."

Our old friend TAIT indulges this month in a sadly hazy style of writing; but we make out through the mist, some notions on beards which have our secret sympathy, and a story of a Whitechapel barber's shop which we must make room for:—

"Well, this here's a go, an't it, Master Latherlip?" said a greasy-looking butcher, as he lifted his red bald head from the unctuous sheet of *Lloyd's Newspaper*, "this here fish-kettle business! What, are we goin' to loggerheads wi' Merriky all about salt fish, as no Christian eats more nor once a year, thank God! Well, I'm blown!"

"No," said the barber, "you'll find that cock won't fight; that's nothin' but Darby's tub thrown out to 'muse the John Bull whale; Darby's a chucklehead, he is—God bless her Majesty! she'll never want a cod's head and shoulders, any how, 's long as he's Prime Minister."

"I b'lieve yer, my boy," roared a swivel-eyed little man in the corner; "an' if that there what's-e-e-call um Dizzy, don't melt up well for sarce, then I'll friz in a fryin'-pan."

"Sarce!" screamed another, "you're right there! That chap is sarce enough for all the cod in Newfun-

land, let alone the two Houses o' Parliament."

"What I want to know," said a little thin weasen-faced man in a leather apron, "is jest this: When is this here Protection flim to be settled? I've got a longish family, an' if the dear loaf is to come again, why, rot it! I'm off to the diggins, and no mistake."

"Protection!" said the butcher, "that's all settled fast enough; we're all Free-traders now, Darby, Dizzy, Devil and all. We only want courage to open our mouths and leave off lying. Success to Free-trade, and then plenty of roast beef, and no fighting for stinkin' fish."

"Aye, aye," drawled a sailor, rolling his quid, "success to Free-trade all the world over, and a clear gangway to Davy Jones for all the Protectionists."

"Stop, gentlemen, stop," bawled the little man in the chair, impatiently pushing aside the barber's hand. "Hear my principles, gentlemen; I'm not a Free-trader, I'm a Pro—Plump went the shaving-brush into his mouth, and there arose a tremendous roar of laughter, under cover of which we made our escape."

The CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR has two articles of great merit, on subjects of cognate interest—one being a very effective review of "The Eclipse of Faith," and the other, "The Popular Teachers of Infidelity"—G. J. Holyoake being the subject, and the recent discussion with Mr. Townley the immediate occasion, of the sketch. Both are liberal in their spirit, and the latter even kindly in its tone. We can quote one passage only—from the review of "The Eclipse of Faith":—

TEMPER OF CHRISTIAN CONTROVERSY.

"It is most necessary that every variety of religious error be met with a full recognition of the right of every man to hold and utter any opinion which rests on his conviction or sincere feeling—and that it be conceded that perfect freedom of inquiry, and an unlimited right to publish and maintain any results to which such free inquiry leads, is the fundamental requisite to rational conviction and the discovery and defence of truth, and cannot possibly be the ground of an accusation of moral turpitude against any who thus sincerely forms and proclaims his individual opinion. The tone of Christian controversialists, especially in the journals and reviews of the day, towards those who appear in the ranks of Unbelief, has too frequently violated this principle. There is a warmth and earnestness allowable to men who are engaged in defending all they hold most dear, in securing for their fellows those treasures threatened with loss, and in fighting—in a sense deeply significant to them—the battles of truth and God against the lies and wiles of the devil: but there has been more than this, apparent in a tendency to charge *dishonesty* on those who profess *disbelief*, and to treat as intentional wickedness all forms of false doctrine. Even if this were true, it were best to preserve an assured composure—perhaps to the length of declining answer at all—from the certainty that such hollowness and deceit will speedily become so apparent as effectually to refute its own pretensions, or such wickedness will blare out in destructive fires that will warn to a safe distance even the most curious observers. But, in truth, unless it be intended to maintain, that immoral and licentious tendencies necessarily underlie all religious error, it is unjust and injurious, in the absence of the proof of personal vices, to assume that there is a want of genuineness and honesty of purpose in disbelief. But, if disbelief be truly sincere, it is a sad and serious tenderness which, chiefly, it should excite in a man full of faith; for how touching to such a mind must the reflection be—'So, then, all that is as solid rock to my reason, all that is beautiful to my heart, all that is bright to my faith, is an unreality, a despair, a deep darkness, to this brother-soul! And, perhaps, he is so unconscious of all that the reality or unreality of the objects of faith involves, that he rejoices in his ignorance of them, and is jubilant that they are not!' Scarcely could a higher or more affecting claim be made on our gentleness and patience, candour and friendliness, than that a brother is sincerely and unaffectedly an *Infidel*!"

"The Early Church and its Ministry" deals instructively with some dubious points. "Japan and the Japanese" is well filled with information. "Jessie Hampton" is a good sequel to the tale in the last number. Of one other article, headed "Edward Miall, M.P.," we say no more than that it is there.

The title of the MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE, STATIONER, and COMMERCIAL REVIEW, need not alarm the general reader; for, ourselves being witness, one need not be deeply versed in the lore of "the City" to find much interesting matter in its pages. The articles in the present number, on "Life Assurance Companies," "Railways in India," "Chinese Banking and Currency," "Chinese Bird's Nests," "Emigration," "Tea and Gold," may be referred to in proof of this.

HOGG'S INSTRUCTOR has prefixed to it a portrait, a good one, of Sir Robert Peel, and a paper on the Peel family. The ILLUSTRATED EXHIBITOR of this month surpasses several of its predecessors.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Eclectic Review.	Ward & Co.
Evangelical Magazine.	Ward & Co.
Westminster Review.	J. Chapman.
Blackwood's Magazine.	Blackwood & Son.
Principles of Elocution.	Oliver and Boyd.
The Christian Reformer.	E. Whithfield.
Popular Educator.	John Cassell.
Illustrated Exhibitor.	John Cassell.
Tait's Magazine.	Partridge & Oakley.
Hogg's Instructor.	J. Hogg.
Journal of Sacred Literature.	E. B. Blackader.
The British Journal.	Aylott & Jones.
The Church of England Review.	E. Painter.
Herald of Peace.	Peace Society.
The Throne of Iniquity.	W. Tweedie.
The Religion of Secular Schools.	W. Tweedie.
The Poetry of Childhood.	W. Tweedie.
Rymed Convictions.	W. Tweedie.
Chambers' Pocket Miscellany.	Chambers.
History of Modern Philosophy.	T. & T. Clark.
The Insurance Agents Assistant.	H. G. Collins

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

WAGES HEIGHTENED IN CONSEQUENCE OF IMPROVEMENT OF MACHINERY.—It is stated, in a report of the commissioners appointed in 1832 to inquire concerning the employment of women and children in factories, that "in the cotton-mill of Messrs. Houldsworth, in Glasgow, a spinner, employed on a mule of 326 spindles, and spinning cotton 120 hanks to the pound, produced in 1823, working 74½ hours a week, 46 pounds of yarn, his net weekly wages for which amounted to 27s. 7d. Ten years later, the rate of wages having in the meantime been reduced 13 per cent., and the time of working having been lessened to 69 hours, the spinner was enabled, by the greater perfection of the machinery, to produce on a mule of the same number of spindles 52½ pounds of yarn of the same fineness, and his net weekly earnings were advanced from 27s. 7d. to 29s. 10d." Similar results from similar circumstances were experienced in the Manchester factories. The cheapening of the article produced by help of machinery increases the demand for the article; and there being, consequently, a need for a greater number of workmen, the elevation of wages follows as a matter of course. Nor is this the only benefit the working man derives in the case, for he shares with the community in acquiring a greater command over the necessities which machinery is concerned in producing.—*From a Lecture by G. R. Porter.*

CURIOS HISTORIC FACT.—The wife of the celebrated Lord Clarendon, the author of "The History of the Rebellion," was a Welsh pot-girl, who, being extremely poor in her own country, journeyed to London to better her fortune, and became servant to a brewer. While she was in this humble capacity, the wife of her master died, and he happening to fix his affections on her, she became his wife; himself dying soon after, left her heir to his property, which is said to have amounted to between £20,000 and £30,000. Amongst those who frequented the tap at the brewery was a Mr. Hyde, then a poor barrister, who conceived the project of forming a matrimonial alliance with her. He succeeded, and soon led the brewer's widow to the altar. Mr. Hyde being endowed with great talent, and now at the command of a large fortune, quickly rose in his profession, becoming head of the Chancery Bench, and was afterwards the celebrated Hyde, Earl of Clarendon. The eldest daughter, the offspring of this union, won the heart of James, Duke of York, and was married to him. Charles II. sent immediately for his brother, and having first plied him with some very sharp railing on the subject, finished by saying, "James, as you have brewen, so you must drink," and forthwith commanded that the marriage should be legally ratified and promulgated. Upon the death of Charles, James II. mounted the throne, but premature death frustrated this enviable consummation in the person of his amiable duchess. Her daughters, however, were Queen Mary, the wife of William III., and Queen Anne, both granddaughters of the *ci-devant* pot-girl from Wales, and wearing in succession the crown of England.

ADAPTATION OF BOOKS TO DIFFERENT SEASONS.—A classification of authors to suit all hours and weathers might be amusing. Ariosto spans a wet afternoon like a rainbow. North winds and sleet agree with Junius. The visionary tombs of Dante glimmer into awfuller perspective by moonlight. Crabbe is never so pleasing as on the hot shingle, when we can look up from his verses at the sleepy sea, and count the

"Crimson weeds, which spreading flow,
Or lie like pictures on the sand below:
With all those bright red pebbles, that the sun
Through the small waves so softly shines upon."

Some books come in with lamps, and curtains, and fresh logs. An evening in late autumn, when there is no moon, and the boughs toss like foam raking its way back down a pebbly shore, is just the time for *Undine*. A voyage is read with deepest interest in winter, while the hail dashes against the window. Southey speaks of this delight:—

"Tis pleasant by the cheerful hearth to hear
Of tempests and the dangers of the deep,
And pause at times, and feel that we are safe;
And with an eager and suspended soul,
Woo terror to delight us."

The sobs of the storm are musical charms for a ghost-story, or one of those fearful tales with which the blind fiddler in *Redgauntlet* made "the auld carlines shake on the settle, and the bits of bairns shirl on their minnies out frae their beds." Shakespeare is always most welcome at the chimney-corner; so is Goldsmith: who does not wish Dr. Primrose to call in the evening, and Olivia to preade at the urn? Elia affirms that there is no such thing as reading, or writing, but by a candle; he is confident that Milton composed the morning hymn of *Eden* with a clear fire burning in the room; and in Taylor's gorgeous description of sunrise he found the smell of the lamp quite overpowering.—*Willmott's Pleasures of Literature.*

PLAN FOR STOPPING RAILWAY TRAINS.—Mr. J. P. Wachter, civil engineer, of Rotterdam, has designed a plan to prevent railway trains from running off the rails, and for stopping them instantaneously. It consists of two distinct parts—first, a third or middle rail, with guides, the object of which is to prevent the carriages running off the line—and, secondly, a set of brakes, which come into operation all at once on every carriage of the train, by turning a screw either on the locomotive or on the tender. The two parts (he says) may be applied separately, but he has combined them both, as both the objects to be attained are of equal importance.

AIDS TO REFLECTION.

I hold it to be a fact (says Pascal) that if all persons knew what they said of each other, there would not be four friends in the world.

Ten thousand thousand enemies without are not half as strong as the enemy within.—*Moses Stuart.*

The art of conversation consists in the exercise of two fine qualities. You must originate and you must sympathize; you must possess at the same time the habit of communicating and listening. The union is rare but irresistible.

The shortest and surest way to live with honour in the world is to be in reality what we would appear to be.

You may glean knowledge by reading, but you must separate the chaff from the wheat by thinking.

A HINT TO IDLES.—It is an undoubted truth, that the less one has to do the less time one finds to do it in. One yawns, one prostrates, one can do it when one will, and, therefore one seldom does it at all; whereas, those who have a great deal of business must (to use a vulgar expression) buckle to it; and then they always find time enough to do it in.

IMMORTALITY.—When I consider the boundless activity of our minds, the remembrance we have of things past, our foresight of what is to come—when I reflect on the noble discoveries and vast improvements by which those minds have advanced arts and sciences—I am entirely persuaded, and out of all doubt, that a nature which has in itself a fund of so many excellent things cannot possibly be mortal.—*Xenophon.*

INDIFFERENCE TO RIDICULE.—It is an immense blessing, in the prosecution of any great work, to be perfectly callous—as a distinguished man used to remark—to ridicule; or, which amounts to the same thing, to be conscious thoroughly that what we have in us of noble, and delicate, and pure, is not ridiculous to any but fools and bad men; and that, if fools will laugh, wise men will do well to let them. In any good or great enterprise, heed not the ridicule of the empty, or the gibes of the profane. Go steadily and quietly on, and let them laugh or deride as they please.

KINDNESS IN LITTLE THINGS.—The sunshine of life is made up of very little beams, that are bright all the time. In the nursery, on the play-ground, and in the school-room, there is room all the time for little acts of kindness, that cost nothing, but are worth more than gold or silver. To give up something, where giving up will prevent unhappiness—to yield, when persisting will chafe and fret others—to go a little round, rather than come against another—to take an ill word or a cross look, rather than resent or return it; these are the ways in which clouds and storms are kept off, and a pleasant smiling sunshine secured even in the humble home, among very poor people, as in families in higher stations. Much that we term the miseries of life would be avoided by adopting this rule of conduct.

LIFE AND EXISTENCE.—The mere lapse of years is not life. To eat, and drink, and sleep—to be exposed to darkness and the light—to pace round a mill of habit, and turn thought into an implement of trade—this is not life. In all this but a poor fraction of the consciousness of humanity is awakened; and the sanctities will slumber which make it worth while to be. Knowledge, truth, love, beauty, goodness, faith, alone can give vitality to the mechanism of existence. The laugh of mirth that vibrates through the heart—the tears that freshen the dry wastes within—the music that brings childhood back—the prayer that calls the future near—the doubt which makes us meditate—the death which startles us with mystery—the hardship which forces us to struggle—the anxiety that ends in trust—are the true nourishment of our natural being.—*James Martineau.*

HENRY VINCENT IN THE SOUTH.—This eloquent and popular lecturer, says the *Hampshire Independent*, has occupied himself on three evenings of the past week, in lecturing to large and delighted audiences, in the spacious school-room under the new Wesleyan chapel in East-street. The subject of Tuesday evening's address was the late World's Exhibition of Industry, as an illustration of the growth of the middle and working-classes, and the lessons deducible from it by rulers and the people. The second lecture, on Thursday evening, was devoted to a review of the Manufacturing and Commercial System of England, and its influence upon the character of our people and the Government; our Colonial system, in relation to the commercial power; rapid rise of the true power of freedom in the earth; Free Trade, Free Religion, and Just Governments, the Hope of the World. The programme of Friday evening's lecture was as follows:—"The grave responsibilities imposed by this age upon the English people; our religious and social hypocrisies; Christianity must be applied not only to individual duties and rights, but to all human institutions." At West Cowes, Mr. Vincent has delivered four addresses to crowded audiences in the Town Hall. At Poole and Blandford, Mr. Vincent has also addressed enthusiastic meetings. The Protectionist sham, in this part, is fairly worked out, and there are symptoms of an earnest Radical spirit in its place. The cry of the farmers is, that "We were sold afore, but now we be Jew'd!"

EXTRAORDINARY PRESENCE OF MIND.—As an express-train approached a level crossing of the Northern Railway of France, at Montataire, the driver saw that the way was blocked by a cart containing a large stone, some six tons in weight. At first he tried to stop the train; but finding there was no time to avoid a collision, he put on all his steam, and drove against the cart with such force that he shivered it and the stone into fragments and still kept on the rails: the locomotive was a good deal damaged. The driver was a Pole.

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.—The staff of the recruiting districts in England, Ireland, and Scotland, have been ordered to raise men for the 18th, 23rd, 25th, 32nd, 37th, 43rd, 45th, 51st, 59th, 81st, and 99th regiments.

GLEANINGS.

A member of the Peace Society noticing the flag at the Manchester Infirmary hoisted half-way in consequence of the death of the Duke of Wellington, remarked, "I suppose that flag is hoisted in honour of the Duke as the great *patron of hospitals*."

Two boys from the country taking advantage of a cheap trip to the sea-side, indulged in a bath. "Jack," says one, "thou'ret very dirty." "Aye," replied John, "I missed coming last year."

Mr. Thackeray's new novel, announced to appear in three volumes in the course of the present month, is entitled, "The History of Henry Esmond, Esq., a Colonel in the Service of her Majesty Q. Anne. Written by Himself."

The two peers now placed at the head of the army, Hardinge and Somerset, have only between them two arms, the pairs being severed on the battle-field.

A new opera, by the Earl of Westmoreland, is to be promoted to the honours of representation at the Teatro della Scala of Milan during the coming season.

Mrs. Graham announces her intention to descend at London in "a parachute on the united principles of Garnerin and Cocking." Garnerin came down in a crash, and Cocking was killed!

There is now performing at the St. James's Theatre "The Organophonic Band," or the German musical performers, who represent a full orchestra, even to drums and cymbals, by the human voice.

In the word "abstemious" the five vowels of the alphabet stand in their grammatical order, *a e i o u*. The word "facetious" presents the same accidental singularity; and "facetiously" brings in the *y*.

There is at Alford, Lincolnshire, an agricultural society for the purpose of giving prizes to the best workmen, and will it be credited, that in its advertisements it is stated, that "candidates in classes 4 and 5," for rival ploughmen, are required to produce their baptismal registers!

One of the best-looking pupils in the Troy Seminary, U.S., is a red-haired girl from Vermont. Out of compliment to her hair they call her "the torch of love."

An officer on board the "Mississippi" steamer, when at Halifax lately, writing from Eastport, in Maine, declares, that when the band wound up by playing "Yankee Doodle," and the people cheered the stars and stripes, "the crew of the 'Mississippi' felt as if THE WHOLE FLEET OF ENGLAND WOULD HAVE STOOD NO CHANCE AGAINST THEM, or at least no single ship then in those waters!"

"Sir," said a little blustering man to his religious opponent, "I say, sir, to what sect do you belong?" "Well, I don't exactly know," replied the other; "but to judge from your make, size, and appearance, I should say you belonged to a class called the *insect*."

A correspondent informs us that, at a recent bazaar in aid of an Independent chapel, a bull was actually exhibited at a charge of 2d. per head.

A woman in Cincinnati lately horsewhipped a man who was in the habit of frequently calling to entice her husband to grog-shops.

THE LONGEST DAY.—Why was the first day of Adam's life the longest ever known? Because it had no *Eve*.

In Australia, as in England, "own correspondents" tell strange stories. The "own correspondent" of the *Geelong Advertiser* at the "Forest Creek Diggings," relates an anecdote of a lucky miner. He had sunk a hole in a gully, and fished out a hatful of gold! He ran off to the Commissioner, and "some one offered £1,000 for the hat without weighing it!"

Mrs. Chisholm occupies a very responsible position. She told a Dublin audience the other day, "It was her intention to go out to Australia in the course of next summer, on board a vessel that would contain 550 single females [cheers]. Of these, 500 had been sent for by young men at the diggings, by whom their expenses would be defrayed [laughter and loud applause]. . . . She was no "matchmaker"—she never made a single match—but, through her efforts, 1,200 single girls had been provided as wives with happy, prosperous homes in Australia, and 900 of these were countrywomen of those whom she was then addressing [loud and continued applause].

A SOLDIER'S RETORT.—As the King of Prussia was passing in review several regiments near Potsdam, he observed a soldier who had a large scar over his face. Finding he was a Frenchman, Frederick addressed him in his native language, saying, "In what ale-house did you get wounded?" The soldier smartly replied, "In that where your Majesty paid the reckoning."

HYMNS AT THE ANTIPODES, OR THE WORLD TURNED UPSIDE DOWN.—We remember to have seen a book which made philosophy a sport, and matrimony is now made an amusement. "The diggers," says a Sydney letter-writer, "are marrying like fun. At Melbourne, the Archdeacon tells me, the clergy, although daily at work, cannot get through the service fast enough. He has himself granted two hundred licenses in a week." Immediately an emigrant ship comes in sight, proposals are made to every young lady on board with a speaking trumpet! There's a "settler" for her!—*Gateshead Observer.*

THE SIMILE BETTER THAN THE SENTIMENT.—An ancient fable tells of a fish which, in mid-sea, drove its horny beak through the sides of the labouring vessel; and, once pierced, the safety of the ship depended on the animal's continuing to plug the orifice till the land was reached. "We could have wished," says the *Morning Chronicle*, "that no *coup d'état* had been attempted; but, now that it has been successfully accomplished, we cannot but hope that the President will stop the leak till Providence waits the country into som tranquil haven."

CURE FOR STAMMERING.—It is simply, at every syllable pronounced, to tap at the same time with the finger. By so doing the most inveterate stammerer will be surprised to find he can pronounce quite fluently, and by long and constant practice he will pronounce perfectly well. This may be explained in two ways, either by a sympathetic *concurrent* action of the nerves of voluntary

tary motion in the finger and in those of the tongue, which is the most probable; or it may be, that the movement of the finger distracts the attention of the individual from his speech, and allows a free action of the nerves concerned in articulation.—*Hogg's Instructor*.

A PUZZLING RELATIONSHIP.—A man who was charged at the Clerkenwell Police-court, a few days ago, with assaulting a woman, retorted upon the complainant, and said that she was a "distant relation" of his, but "he disowned her for her drunkenness." Magistrate: What relation is she to you? Prisoner: Please your worship, her uncle's father's mother was married to my father's mother's brother" [immense laughter]. The "distant relation" was fined 30s.

A FORLORN BACHELOR.—At an entertainment given, a few days ago, to the tenantry of Coul (Scotland), by their landlord, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the latter gentleman passed a tender rebuke upon the ladies of Edinburgh. Allusions were made to his celibacy; but that, said the hon. baronet, was his misfortune, not his fault. "Before the commencement of leap year I established myself in Edinburgh, and have remained in Scotland ever since. I threw myself frankly on the market, with my youth, my beauty, and my accomplishments, but no lady has bid for these commodities. Up to this date I have received not a single proposal, and only one valentine. This neglect would cruelly mortify my vanity did I not ascribe it, without the shadow of a doubt, to a consciousness on the part of the ladies that, as the song says, 'I'm o'er young to marry yet.'"

MARRIAGE CEREMONIES IN A CAVE.—On the 18th ult., in Washington Hall, in Howe's Cave, U.S., Mr. P. House, of Cherry Valley, was married to Miss Jerusha Catharine Flint. The *Schoharie* (U.S.) *Patriot* says:—"Those who have visited Howe's Cave will remember that Washington Hall is about three hundred feet from the entrance, a splendid room about one hundred feet in length, thirty in width, and fifty in height. From the entrance the floor rises on each side in the form of an amphitheatre. On the north side is a spacious recess, with two lofty Gothic arches, in one of which is a statue of General Washington, a magnificent stalactite, standing out in bold relief. The passage to the hall is ample, the path smooth and dry. The party, consisting of about twenty, in bridal costume, proceeded to the hall at ten o'clock, p.m. The bride and bridegroom, with their attendants, took their places in the recess, on an elevated platform. The company were arranged on the opposite side, 100 feet distant. The effect was solemn and impressive. The gleam of the torches surrounded the group with dazzling brightness, but shed a sombre light up to the vaulted roof, and into the recesses of the Gothic arches. It seemed like a vast cathedral, filled with devout worshippers, who were awestricken by the magic combination of gloom and splendour. While the ceremony was performed, the company stood in breathless silence, and, when they came to congratulate the bride, the ladies burst into tears to relieve their deep emotion. Those who were present will never forget the wild romance of the scene, nor the profound solemnity of the service. After the ceremony the party returned to the hotel, and sat down to an ample and well-served repast, seasoned by the playful remarks and gentlemanly attention of 'mine host' of the subterranean inn."

SUICIDE MANIA.—Cases of attempted suicide have been brought before the Worship-street magistrate in extraordinary numbers of late. The surgeons at the hospitals have much extra work and anxiety cast upon them by these attempts at self-destruction; and one gentleman has publicly complained to the magistrate of the facilities and temptation offered to poor creatures suicidally disposed, by the readiness with which poisons can be purchased—the dealers selling dangerous drugs and mineral poisons without any proper inquiry as to the purpose for which they are required.

THE BALLOT.—A Burslem correspondent supplies an omission in our list of "M.P.'s," recently elected, favourable to the ballot:—

I refer to the Hon. F. L. Gower, our new member; on every occasion, public and private, he has expressed his hearty concurrence with the system of "vote by ballot," and avowed his determination of supporting a motion for its adoption in the House; I think he may safely be classed amongst the more advanced Liberals. On ecclesiastical matters he was very closely catechised by our pastor, Rev. S. B. Schofield, and others, and the tenor of his replies, though not so decided as some given by avowed Dissenters, was satisfactory on the whole.

BIRTHS.

September 26, near Geneva, the wife of ARTHUR SAUNDERS, Esq., of a son.
September 28, at North Brixton, the wife of Mr. JOSIAH CONDER, jun., of a son.
September 29, in Eaton-terrace, Lady ELIZABETH ROMILLY, of a daughter.
September 30, at Langley Park, Bucks, the Marchioness of CHANDOS, of a daughter.
October 2, at 4, Stepney-green, the wife of the Rev. JOHN KENNEDY, of a son.
October 2, at 9, Clarence-terrace, Manchester, Mrs. WILLIAM LINCOLN, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

September 28, at the Independent Chapel, Warwick, by the Rev. J. W. Percy, Mr. WILLIAM LINNEY, jun., of Bedworth, to Miss ELLEN WILLIAMS, of Ashouse.
September 28, at New Broad-street Chapel, by the Rev. J. G. JUKES, Mr. HENRY BISHOP, of Bristol, to ANN, daughter of Mr. J. HICKINGBOTHAM, of Aldgate.
September 28, at Union Chapel, Islington, by the Rev. H. Allon, Mr. JOHN BIDDER, of Morton Hampstead, Devon, to Miss LOSCOMBE, of Milner-square, Islington.
September 30, at the Baptist Chapel, Blaby, by the Rev. J. Barnett, Mr. THOMAS GLOVER, builder, &c., of the above place, to REMERICA, the youngest daughter of Mr. J. SOUTHEY, of Leicester.
September 30, at the Baptist Chapel, Swanwick, Derbyshire, by the Rev. H. Miller, father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. T. Colledge, of Riddings, Mr. HENRY BOWERS, of Braunston,

Northamptonshire, to Miss SARAH A. M. MILLER, of the former place.

September 30, at the Congregational Chapel, Stone, by the Rev. T. Adams, Mr. HENRY BARROWS, of Leeds, to ELLEN, daughter of Mr. R. ASBURY, of Stone.

September 30, at Cavendish-street Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. J. Curwen, brother-in-law of the bride, WILLIAM JENNINGS, son of W. J. HOYLE, Esq., of Sydney-villas, Breding, to ELIZABETH, daughter of the late J. THOMPSON, Esq., of Chorlton-place, Manchester.

October 1, by license, at the Baptist Chapel, Rugby, by the Rev. H. Angus, JOHN FRANCIS, Esq., of Churchover, to SARAH, only daughter of the late E. NORMAN, Esq., of Newbold, near Rugby.

October 1, at the Independent Chapel, Woburn, Beds, by the Rev. J. ANDREWS, Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM FURNESS to Miss ANN KING FRYER.

DEATHS.

September 15, aged 10 years, EMILY, daughter of the Rev. W. SLATER, of Barnstaple.

September 22, at Framlingham, Suffolk, after three days' illness, Mr. SAMUEL DALE. He was an ardent Nonconformist, and possessed a high Christian character.

September 24, from the rupture of a blood-vessel, in the 24th year of his age, Mr. J. H. DOYLE, well known in the Southwark Sunday-school Society as the Secretary and Librarian of Bond-street Sunday School, and teacher at Jurston-street Ragged School.

September 28, aged 1 year and 6 months, JESSIE, daughter of the Rev. J. BUCKPITT, of Torrington.

September 28, at Milborne Port, the Rev. HENRY BREWSTER, pastor of the Congregational Church at Cheriton, and Temple Coombe, Somerset.

September 28, at Cambridge, in the 58th year of his age, JAMES GOTOBED, Esq.

September 29, at Weymouth, SARAH, the wife of Mr. J. C. ROBINS, tailor.

September 29, aged 16 months, ELLEN READ BEALE, daughter of Mr. S. Beale, schoolmaster.

September 29, at Foleshill, Warwickshire, aged 42, ANN, wife of the Rev. G. L. WITHERS.

October 1, at Lee-terrace, Blackheath, in the 90th year of her age, CAROLINE, relict of H. CRACKLOW, Esq., of Beckenham, Kent.

October 1, at Belsize Park, Hampstead, aged 94, the wife of S. G. MARTINEZ, Esq.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The Public Securities have been scarcely so well sustained during the past week, but the market has been very quiet. Consols have at been about par. Proposals have been issued for a Four per Cent. Swedish Mortgage Loan of £450,000, at 93. It is to be raised for provincial improvements, and is secured, under the authority of the Swedish Diet and a Royal charter, by the estates of the district in which the outlay is made, such estates being valued for the purpose at two-thirds the amount of their rating for public taxation. Sweden has no debt whatever.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mond.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	100	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cons. for Acct.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Ct. Red.	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	—	—
New 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct.	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	—	—
Annuities...	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	—	—
India Stock ..	279	276 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—
Bank Stock ..	Shut	Shut	Shut	230	—	—
Exchq. Bills ..	67 pm.	70 pm.	70 pm.	67 pm.	73 pm.	73 pm.
India Bonds ..	87 pm.	85 pm.	82 pm.	— pm.	86 pm.	86 pm.
Long Annuit...	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	—	—

The suspension of Messrs. Walter Logan and Co., South American merchants, announced under painful circumstances, arising from the disappearance of a partner, who had recently been admitted to their house at Lima. The liabilities of the firm are supposed to amount to about £60,000 or £70,000, of which, however, a considerable portion is understood to be covered.

The commercial accounts by the Overland Mail to-day were not unsatisfactory. At Calcutta prices showed a tendency to improvement, and at Bombay they were steadily maintained, although there was less business than usual.

The "Renown" has arrived from Port Phillip, whence she sailed on the 7th of June, with 14,800 ounces of gold, value £69,200. The "Aden" also has arrived from Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, bringing some gold, the exact amount of which is not known. The quantity received by the "Blundell," reported on the 30th ult., proves to be 8,000 ounces, valued at £32,000.

The reports of the state of trade in the provinces during the past week show no diminution of the activity which has so long prevailed in all parts of the country.

In the Foreign Securities business has been tolerably active, but the Market is not so firm as it was, except for Peruvian Bonds, which steadily maintain the late rise of from 3 to 4 per cent. The Mexican Bonds which advanced to 26 have receded to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ on news of the deplorable state of affairs in that republic.

Railway Shares are decidedly heavy, and present appearances favour the speculators for the fall. During the past week the decline in prices was from £1 to £4 per share, and the annual rates show a further decline to a small extent. The following are the prices of to-day:—

Aberdeen, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ 27	Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire, 7 6	Bristol and Exeter, 100 102	Caledonian, 45 46 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chester and Holyhead, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dublin and Belfast, 7 5	Eastern Counties, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	East Lancashire, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Edinburgh and Glasgow, 69 71	Great Northern, 74 76	Great Western, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 94 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lancashire and Yorkshire, 82 83 $\frac{1}{2}$	London and Blackwall, 84 88	London, Brighton, and South Coast, 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	London and North Western, 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ 117 $\frac{1}{2}$	London and South Western, 87 88 $\frac{1}{2}$	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 30 31	Midland, 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ 75 $\frac{1}{2}$	Norfolk, 43 45
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North British, 30 31

North Staffordshire, 41 42

North Western, —

Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 46 47 $\frac{1}{2}$

South Eastern, 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ 72 $\frac{1}{2}$

Wales, 40 40 $\frac{1}{2}$

York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ 67 $\frac{1}{2}$

York and North Midland, 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ 49 $\frac{1}{2}$

FOREIGN—Central France, —

East Indian, 71 8

Namur and Liege, 8 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

Northern of France, 29 29 $\frac{1}{2}$

Orleans and Bordeaux, —

Paris and Orleans, 57 59

Paris and Rouen, 35 51 $\frac{1}{2}$

Rouen and Havre, 16 16 $\frac{1}{2}$

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brazil	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. Account ..	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ecuador ..	41 5
3 per Cent. Reduced	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dutch 4 per cent ..	96 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ New ..	104 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	French 3 per cent ..	75 50
Long Annuities ..	6 11-16	Granada ..	12
Bank Stock ..	277	Mexican 3 pr. ct. new ..	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock ..	—	Portuguese ..	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exchequer Bills ..	— pm.	Russian 5 ..	119
June ..	84 pm.	Spanish 3 per cent ..	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Bonds ..	—	Ditto 3 per cent ..	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Ditto Passive ..	—

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, October 1.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 25th of September, 1852.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

the arrivals of Beasts were considerably less than on Monday last; nevertheless, they were seasonably large, at least two-thirds of them being beneath the middle quality; there was a decided improvement in the demand for the best breeds at an advance in the quotations of fully 2d. per lb., whilst the value of other kinds of Beasts had an upward tendency. A few very superior Scots realized 4s. per lb.; but the general top figure for Beef was 3s. 10d. per lb. The supply of Sheep having exhibited a great falling off, the Mutton trade ruled firm, at an improvement in value of 2d. per lb., and a good clearance was effected. The primest old Downs realized 4s. 8d. per lb. Prime small Calves were scarce, and quite as dear. Otherwise, the Veal trade was in a sluggish state. The top figure for Veal was 4s. per lb. We had moderate inquiry for Pigs, and late rates were well supported.

Prices per stone of lbs. (sinking the offal)

Beef.....	2s. 2d. to 2s. 10d.	Veal.....	2s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.
Mutton.....	2s. 2d. to 4s. 0d.	Pork.....	2s. 10d. to 3s. 10d.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday....	1454	6,000	401
Monday....	5,225	25,640	303
			370
			320

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Oct. 4th.—During the last week about 8,500 carcases of meat were received from various parts of the country, chiefly by railway. With meat killed in the metropolis we were heavily supplied, but its general quality is very inferior. On the whole, the trade is inactive, at our quotations.

Per lbs. by the carcass.

Inferior Beef ls. 10d. to 2s. 2d.	Inf. Mutton 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.
Middling 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.	Mid. ditto 3s. 0d. to 3s. 6d.
Prime large 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.	Prime ditto 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.
Prime small 3s. 0d. to 3s. 4d.	Veal..... 3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.
Large Pork 2s. 10d. to 3s. 0d.	Small Pork.. 3s. 2d. to 3s. 10d.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 7d. of household ditto, 6d. to 6d. per lbs. loaf.

COVENT GARDEN, SATURDAY, October 2.

Vegetables and Fruit are plentiful. Melons are abundant, and Plums, Pears, and Apples, sufficient for the demand. Apricots are all but over. Tomatoes continue to be imported, but English grown ones may now be obtained. Filberts are plentiful, and realize better prices. Potatoes are plentiful, but diseased. Peas are scarce. Mushrooms are plentiful. Cut flowers consist of Heaths, Pelargoniums, Roses, Mignonettes, Bignonia venusta, and Fuchsias.

PROVISIONS, London, Monday, October 4th.—There was nothing of much importance passing in our markets the last week. The dealings in Irish Butter were on a moderate scale on board and landed. The deliveries from the wharves were very large, and the appearances promising. Prices current:—Carlow, 7s. to 8s.; Clonmel and Carrick, 8s. to 8s.; Waterford, 7s. to 8s.; Cork, 8s. to 8s.; Limerick, 7s. to 7s.; Kilrush and Tralee, 7s. to 8s. landed, and at corresponding rates on board. Friesland of best quality, 8s. to 9s. O' Bacon the supplies were limited, but equal to the demand. Prices shade lower. Irish, 5s. to 6s.; Hamburg, 3s. to 5s. per cwt. landed, as in size and quality. Scarcely anything sold for present or forward shipment. Hams a slow sale, at 6s. to 7s. Lard in steady request, at 6s. to 6s. bladdered, and at 5s. to 6s. per cwt. for kegs.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

Friesland....per cwt. 8s to 90	Double Gloucester, 8. d.
Kiel..... 86	per cwt. 52 to 60
Dorset (new).... 92	Single, do. 44 to 50
Ditto (middling).... —	York Hams..... 70 to 80
Carlow..... 82	Westmoreland, do. 68 to 74
Waterford, do. 78	Irish, do. 60 to 70
Cork, do. 80	American, do. —
Limerick..... 70	Wiltshire Bacon
Sigo..... 78	(green)..... 62 to 64
Fresh Butter, per doz. 9	Waterford Bacon..... 58 to 60
ewt. 50	Hamburg, do. —
Cheshire Cheese, per	American, do. —
Cheddar, do. 56	—
68	68

SEEDS, Monday, October 4th.—Holders of Cloverseed manifested increased firmness, and for Trefoli full terms were asked. In other kinds of seeds we have no change of consequence to notice. Canaryseed was held very firmly, and Caraway was again the turn dearer. There was rather more Hempseed offering, and this article was decidedly easier to buy. Winter Tares were plentiful, and offered freely at 5s. per bushel.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Linseed (per qr.)....sowing 50s. to 55s.; crushing 45s. to 48s.
Linen Cakes (per ton)..... 28s. 0s. to 28s. 10s.
Rapeseed, (per last) .. new £29 to £23, fine £24, old £21 to £23
Ditto Cake (per ton) .. £4 5s. to £4 10s.
Cloverseed (per cwt.) .. [nominal]
Mustard (per bushel) white....7s. 0d. to 10s.; brown, 7s. to 9s.
Coriander (per cwt.) .. old 10s. to 12s.
Canary (per cwt.) .. 38s. to 42s.
Tares, Winter, per bush., 5s. 6d. to 6s. .. Spring [nominal]
Caraway (per cwt.) .. new, 46s. to 47s.; fine 48s.
Cow Grass (per qr.) .. [nominal] 8s. to 9s.
Turnip, white (per bush.) .. 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.
Trefoli (per cwt.) .. 31s. to 32s.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, October 4.—Our market is now largely supplied with Hops of all descriptions, and prices have apparently reached their lowest range. Sussex Hops command a slight advance, and other sorts are firmly supported.

Sussex Pockets	72s. to 80s.
Weald of Kent	80s. to 88s.
Mid and East Kents	90s. to 100s.
Farnham	100s. to 130s.

TALLOW, MONDAY, October 4.

Our market still continues excited, and prices are again on the advance.

To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 40s. 9d. to 41s. 6d. per cwt. Higher rates are demanded for forward delivery. Town Tallow is 40s. per cwt. net cash. Rough fat, 2s. 5d. per lbs.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
Stock this day ...	20,131	41,850	26,718	34,933	35,519
Price of Y.C. (45s. 6d.	36s. 9d.	38s. 6d.	38s. 9d.	40s. 9d.
Delivery last week	2313	2492	2004	2019	2345
Do. from 1st June	32,668	25,355	29,302	28,952	25,944
Arrived last week	4053	5315	5782	7899	1414
Do. from 1st June	45,742	41,742	30,906	27,852	18,833
Price of Town ...	47s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	41s. 6d.	41s. 6d.	43s. 9d.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, October 4.

The market is very firm. The imports of Wool into London last week were only 423 bales; of which 203 were from Germany, 96 from Spain, and 94 from Swan River.

OILS.—Linseed, 28s. 6d. to 29s. per cwt.; Rapeseed, English refined, 33s. 6d. to 4s.; ditto, foreign, 34s. 6d.; brown, 33s. 6d.; Gallipoli, per tun, £56; Spanish, £2—£2—; Sperm £64 to £86 0s., bagged, £86; South Sea, £55 to £2—; Seal, pale, £24 0s. to £—0s.; do. coloured, £22 to £23; Cod, £24 0s. to £—; Pilchard, £28 to £30; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £99 6d.

The Nonconformist.

	HIDES AND SKINS.	s. d.	s. d.
Market Hides, 56 to 64 lbs.	0 18 to 0 2	per lb.	
Ditto 64 72 lbs.	0 2	0 21	"
Ditto 79 80 lbs.	0 2	0 24	"
Ditto 80 88 lbs.	0 2	0 25	"
Ditto 88 96 lbs.	0 2	0 25	"
Ditto 96 104 lbs.	0 2	0 25	"
Shearlings	1 4	1 7	each
Lamb Skins	2 8	3 6	
Horse Hides	5 0	0 0	"
Calf Skins, light	1 0	2 0	"
Ditto full	0 0	4 6	"
Folled Sheep	2 10	3 6	"
Half-breds	2 8	3 0	"
Downs	2 4	3 6	"

COAL MARKET, Monday, October 4.

Factors maintained the late advance. Hetton's, 17s. 6d.; Stewart's, 17s. 6d.; Bell's, 16s.; South Durham, 16s.; New Pelton, —s.; Bradley, 17s.; South Hartlepool, 16s. 6d.; Wylam's, 16s.; Hartley's, 16s. 6d.; Kellog, 16s. 9d.; Eden Main, 16s. 9d.; Hugh Hall, 16s. 9d.

Fresh arrivals, 144; left from last day, —; Total, —.

COLONIAL MARKETS, TUESDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The West India market has been active to-day. 3,090 hds. sold, including 900 hds. of Barbadoes in public sale at 30s. to 39s. At the full prices of last week 2,000 hds. Madras sold in public sale, at 25s. to 27s. The refined market has been dull to-day, and prices are a shade lower. Grocery lumps 43s. 6d. to 47s.

COFFEE.—100 casks plantation Ceylon, and 1,000 bags Costa Rica, were offered, and sold at and after the public sale at last week's currency, the former at 51s. to 52s.; Costa Rica, 48s. to 51s. Native Ceylon quoted nominal at 43s. to 43s. 6d.

TEA.—There has been an improved demand to-day, and a fair amount of business done at last week's prices. Common Congou has become scarce at 8d.

RICE.—The market has not been active to-day, but prices have been supported.

COCHINEAL.—110 bags Honduras silver sold in public sale at 1d. advance.

SALTPEPPER.—2,700 bags were offered in public sale, held for high prices, and all bought in.

TALLOW remains firm at yesterday's prices—new, 4s. 6d. old, 40s. 6d.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE HEADS OF THE NATION.

HEADS OF HAIR.—R. BECK is now manufacturing the most superior HEAD-DRESSES for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, upon an entirely New Construction. R. B. has for years paid the strictest regard to fitting the Head, and studying the style and figure of the wearer, requisites too often lost sight of by the ordinary Wigmakers; and without which the false head-dress is immediately detected. They have likewise the great advantage of being only feather-weights; neither shrinking nor expand; nor will they lose colour, or change in any climate. R. B. does not profess to be one of the seemingly cheap Wigmakers in London, as such persons truly make Wigs; but he does profess that the prices are such for the article supplied, that will in the end be found the most economical.

R. BECK, Removed from Cheapside to 4, OLD JEWRY.

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.

THE HOOPING COUGH, so frequently fatal, (as the weekly returns of the Registrar-General show), and always so distressing to the health and constitution, often the originating cause of consumption, and asthmatical complaints, developed in after life, is RELIEVED IN A FEW HOURS, AND COMPLETELY CURED IN FROM FORTY-THREE TO TWENTY-ONE DAYS, by the

GOLDEN AROMATIC UNGUENT

an external remedy, compounded of precious essential oils; and that without the use of internal medicine, so difficult to administer in this complaint, especially to children. It is equally efficacious in the treatment of the various disorders of which persons are most susceptible, who suffered with protracted HOOPING COUGH, OR FROM VIOLENT AND NEGLECTED COLDS, AS ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTIVE COUGH, PERIODICAL COUGH, INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST, &c.

In the first stages of these complaints a speedy cure will surely follow on the administration of this remedy; and in more advanced and confirmed stages, relief is almost immediately experienced, even when every other means have failed. No family should be without the Golden Aromatic Unguent, but have it at hand, ready for use on the development of first symptoms. It cannot long remain unsealed for, as it is particularly serviceable in the cure of Burns, Bruises, Soaks, Blains, Sains, Blisters, Bites of Insects, and minor ailments.

The most explicit and carefully prepared directions for administration, &c., in every case, accompany each bottle.

Sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s., by Mr. J. Sanger, 180, Oxford-street; Messrs. Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; Messrs. Hanway and Co., 68, Oxford-street; Mr. Prost, 220, Strand; and all other respectable chemists, &c., throughout the kingdom.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S

GREAT AMERICAN SARSAPARILLA.

THIS celebrated Medicine was originally discovered in the year 1805, and is the only genuine Townsend's Sarsaparilla in England or America.

With nearly FIFTY YEARS' TRIAL on the most inveterate Chronic Maladies, it has proved itself a medicine of unexampled virtue and value to mankind. Composed as it is of all the rarest roots, herbs, flowers, buds, and seeds of plants that grow on American soil, with Sarsaparilla as the base, it holds in combination a greater amount of medicinal virtue than any other Medicine known to the world.

Its design is to act upon the blood, and, through that, upon all the organs and tissues of the system. It has been so prepared, that it partakes very much of the *gastric juice* of the stomach, and does, in consequence, enter directly in the VITAL CURRENT, thus creating

NEW, PURE, AND RICH BLOOD.

It has a specific action also upon the *Secretions and Excretions*, and assists nature to expel from the system all *humours*

DAWN INSTITUTE.

LETTER TO THE REV. T. BINNEY.

Ensham, Sept. 8th, 1852.

SIR.—I am very sorry to find that the tone of your feeling, and the nature of your judgment, are entirely unaltered in relation to my brother, and the concomitants of Dawn Institute. I don't believe, and don't feel, that I have any further "mixed up" things and persons in my letter, than they have been mixed up, or have mixed up themselves, in the natural or forced course of events. I have not mixed up Mr. Scoble, excepting as he just stood in contiguity with facts and circumstances, and excepting just as I found him standing in my path as the inveterate and merciless foe of my brother.

You, Sir, may have a high estimation of Mr. Scoble—you seem to have—but it is the deep conviction of my mind—and not of mine only, but of hundreds more—that the blood and fetters of many among the millions of the poor slaves will lie at his door; and that he chiefly has prevented the groans of the wretched and the bondaged from reaching the public ear, and from attracting the private notice of the friends of humanity in England. This much is charged upon him, publicly and officially, in the Bristol and Clifton Ladies' Anti-slavery Report.

You say that the meeting I wrote about was not Mr. Scoble's meeting. I beg leave, however, to observe, that Mr. Scoble was the chief speaker—occupied the chief part of the time—decided negatively in answer to questions of my brother, put to the chair, without the interference of the chairman—bore all before him, and practically treated the chairman as a cipher, until you were appealed to by me—that most of those present had either directly or indirectly taken part with Mr. Scoble against my brother—and that though Mr. Scoble might not have seemed to you to have much to do with the committee arrangements, yet there are a thousand ways by which such a man could and would work to his desired end. It was his meeting virtually if not officially. Moreover, Mr. Scoble, writing to Canada, asserted that the Dawn Institute Committee, of which you are a member, was organized through him. Considering that the committee now strives to take Dawn from the Free Mission Society, this is another chink through which light comes in. I think, therefore, that I am not far out when I refer to it as a meeting into which Mr. Scoble entrapped my brother, after refusing to meet him with his friends on fair terms. A pretty piece of philanthropic jurisprudence is here—the chairman sitting as judge, and the committee as jury, in their own case, against the Free Mission Society and its agent, who stands unprotected by a reporter, and unsustained by any except a single relative as an observer. After such a course the public will know how to estimate your resolutions. This, Sir, will be an incident in the future written history of anti-slavery action in England.

My brother, against whom not the least charge, or whisper, or suspicion of moral taint has been directed from the time that he put on Christ as his Judge and Saviour, has been treated by Mr. Scoble in private interview and public correspondence as though he were a convict. My brother's conduct to Mr. Scoble has been only that of a man of honour, and a Christian.

You dwell upon, and repeat over and over again, the "lie" of Newman, and the "inadventure" of my brother. But, Sir, you feel none of that deep irrepressible indignation at the *practical lie* of Henson in concealing the possession of Dawn by the Free Mission Society, and at the *verbal lie* of Henson, at the public dinner of the Congregational Union, in which he lied not merely against one man, or one church, but against all anti-slavery churches and ministers in Canada, with one exception. Of course you don't believe it, or your indignation would change its ground. I regard my brother's oversight as unfortunate for him and his cause, but as not possessing, like Mr. Henson's conduct, blackness of design. And I cannot but feel unbounded astonishment that for the sake of Mr. Henson, who although a coloured man, and one who had once been a slave, yet consorted in America with a legislator who had voted for the fugitive slave-law, and for that consorting was published by the *Liberator* as a time-serving sycophant—that for the sake of one whose life was written by a pro-slavery man (that for Mr. Henson, who, I am told, would be hissed out of any anti-slavery meeting in America), I say I feel astonished that for such a man as Henson, my brother—than whom I don't believe a more sensitively-conscientious Christian exists, who has won confidence as a man of scrupulous honour and Christian integrity wherever he has been—I am astonished that for such a man as Henson, my brother should be branded and blackened by the committee. I fully acquit you of any intentional wrong in the matter. I believe you have acted according to the impressions you have received, but I feel surprised that *nothing* that has come to your observation has shaken your confidence in Henson. You say you "thought Mr. Henson a worthy man, and think so still." You think so still! although, in addition to what Mr. Mathews republished, of American, public, official condemnation of this man, Mr. Brett and Dr. Burns, in the *Banner*, also recently proved him guilty of libelling all the anti-slavery ministers, churches, and societies in Canada, with the exception of Mr. Scoble and his church. You are aware also that Henson's lame defence in the *Banner* was worse than none at all, and condemned by the editor of the *Banner*, because it so slenderly met the points, so that the editor considered that it might have been withheld. From the origin of Dawn Institute Mr. Henson has been connected with it, and, excepting for a short interval, it has been always miserably and strangely mismanaged till the contract with the Free Mission Society. After the voting for the fugitive slave-law by the representative before referred to (Mr. Elliot), Mr. Henson said that he had the same confidence in, and attachment to him, as before. By the *Liberator* of March 7, 1851, it is shown that Mr. Henson's passage to England was paid for by Mr. Elliot and his friends, who are pro-slavery men. This is a suspicious circumstance. This friendship is used in America by the enemies of the slave to block off condemnation for voting for the fugitive bill. Yet Mr. Henson is a worthy man. On coming to England Mr. Henson soon showed himself adverse to the Free Mission Society, by concealing from you and others the connexion of that society with Dawn Institute. At a later period, you and others find out the deception and learn the true state of the case, but even after he has thus deceived you, as you "thought Mr. Henson a worthy man, you think so still." Do you still think him a worthy man, now that the resolutions of the Hamilton Association of Congregational Ministers at Simcoe, Canada West, have been published in the *Banner*, which resolutions, state Henson's speech to be "utterly untruthful?"

Having given some of Mr. Henson's antecedents, whom you have such confidence in, let us glance at some of Mr. Mathews's antecedents, in whom you have no confidence. Having concluded a course of study at Hamilton College, he was sent to the valley of the Mississippi by the American Baptist Home Mission Society, in 1838, and laboured to induce churches to disfellowship slaveholders, and this is now the position of a very large number of these churches at the present time in the North West. Finding that the *Society received into its coffers the price of blood*, he threw up his commission. He was then employed for some time as lecturing agent by the Illinois and Wisconsin Anti-slavery Societies, was frequently mobbed, and had his life in peril. He afterwards devoted time in visiting the Western churches and religious bodies, urging them to separate themselves from slavery. An address, which was penned by him after undergoing a discussion which lasted a day and a half, with intense excitement, was adopted by the Wisconsin Anti-slavery Society and given to the public. He assisted in organizing a Free Mission Society in Wisconsin, writing the address which was published to the world. While thus labouring, he almost every week wrote a column for the newspaper anti-slavery press. In '48, he set out to visit the East, in his own conveyance, lecturing through a journey of 800 miles, in Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York. As agent of the Free Mission Society, he visited New England, urging churches and religious bodies to have no union with slaveholders. Aided by the Rev. A. T. Foss, he collected the discussions on slavery of the various benevolent bodies, which were afterwards published—a work of 400 pages, entitled, "Facts for Baptist Churches." He next visited Virginia, lecturing before and among slaveholders, under peril of imprisonment. He was one of the secretaries of the Christian Anti-slavery Convention in Cincinnati in 1850. He afterwards visited Kentucky—referred to so specially in "Uncle Tom's Cabin"—and was compelled to leave, after being lynched by slaveholders. He then laboured

in Indiana and other free states; again visited New England, lecturing in Boston and Lowell. Delegated by the Free Mission Society, he came to England, and laboured in various counties; the press giving ample reports of his lectures. At the same time, the "Anti-slavery Reporter," edited by Mr. Scoble, ignored all he did, and denied to his society an anti-slavery character. Thus he laboured till he met you, Sir, in the committee, and till you, with the hand of a giant and a heart of stone, tried to smite him down. It seems that while you can believe some things without any evidence, you can disbelieve other things in the face of evidence of the strongest character.

You say that my brother should rather have cut off his right hand, than have sent out a resolution he knew to be forged. Why don't you, Sir, in asserting this, give the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth? You, Sir, should rather have cut off your right hand, than have put it to resolutions fixing infamy upon an innocent man. You should rather have suffered your arm to have been paralyzed, than have poured such a fiery vial on one, who has in all laboured only to do good, and to elicit truth. You say that my brother insulted you by sending you an unauthenticated resolution. You forget, Sir, that by the resolutions of the committee, you have insulted all evangelical Christendom. You have thereby insulted England and America, and all who feel deep concern for the slave. You have done more than insult; you have libelled my brother, by the atrocious condemnation you have laid upon him. My brother's offence, in comparison with yours and that of the committee, is as tinged water to nitric acid—as twilight to black midnight—as the prick of a pin to a gash in the heart.

You say, that Mr. Roaf takes your view of the contract between the trustees of Dawn and the Free Mission Society. I observe, that Mr. Roaf was one of the only two trustees, that sanctioned Henson's mission to England clandestinely to the other trustees. Moreover, while Henson was *denying* the anti-slavery character of Canadian ministers and churches, and exalting Mr. Roaf at their expense, I have not heard that Mr. Roaf published any disclaimer.

You are sorry that your courtesy to my brother, in wishing him to have a larger audience than yourself, should be the cause of your name being mixed up publicly in this matter. Was it courtesy to my brother to bring him into the presence of an enemy, whom he had declined to meet except in the presence of his—Mr. M.'s—anti-slavery friends? But perhaps you did not consider this. Was it courtesy to inconvenience him, by giving him hardly three clear days to the meeting, and one of these filled with Sunday engagements, and the other with preparations for it? My brother *might* have been engaged to lecture on the 5th of July. Was it courtesy to cut my brother short in his remarks, and to refuse his documentary evidence?

You remark that you were only accidentally in the chair on the occasion. You ought, Sir, before presiding at such a meeting, to have investigated the case. The case in which you presided was one, on which hundreds in England, and thousands in America, had their thoughts anxiously fixed. Many a prayer especially invited after a statement of the issues of the expected meeting—was, at the time you presided, ascending to God. By some of the warmest and most sacrificing friends of the slave in England, it was regarded as having relative connexion with the present and future anti-slavery position of this entire island; and before you struck at my brother's character with your weapon, you, as chairman, might have gone beyond the boundaries of the committee in inquiry. You might have ascertained the thoughts of the friends of my brother, as well as of his opponents. You might have received testimonies from Suffolk, from Oxfordshire, from Berkshire, and from Somersetshire; and you would have found abundant confidence, in the childlike simplicity of my brother's Christian character. If you could not do that, you ought to have declined so responsible a position as being chairman of such a committee, and giving existence to such resolutions.

You fall back on your "twenty-three years' standing," trusting that as being sufficient to exonerate you from the necessity of a public answer to my letters. But, Sir, I tell you, that your resolutions respecting my brother have shaken the estimation of men, who before had the *fullest confidence* in you. I still believe you have acted sincerely, though blindly, but I nevertheless am somewhat puzzled. The impression on many minds when they read the resolutions bearing your signature was, that there had been some foul play somewhere against my brother. In different parts where he has lectured, the people looked instinctively for an explanation to follow, for they could not believe the justice of the condemnation against such a man. And when the *Nonconformist* was eagerly sought after, and my brother's defence appeared, the people seemed to have new light on the matter; and stamped your resolutions as cruel and unjust. Against these resolutions and their influence I am prepared to struggle for my brother, if necessary, even to the last extremity. My brother himself felt as if he could gladly lie down and die. He said concerning this condemnation:—"I could rather have gone to the stake and been burnt—I had but one thing to lose, and that was my character, and I was anxious to preserve that in breaking off the manacles of the poor slave, and that the committee struck at to destroy." But, Sir, you have not yet done it.

You think it might be worth considering that, though you have not written with a view to publication, whether I might not publish your letters and mine. I decline the proffered honour. My object is to defend my brother. I leave you to act as the defender of yourself and the committee. You are better qualified for it in every way than I am as my brother's advocate—with this difference, that I think I have truth on my side, and my "quarrel just."

You remark that you "know nothing about the controversies between different sets of anti-slavery people," does not come with grace, considering that the committee was indirectly an anti-slavery committee—that the resolutions were intended to strike down an anti-slavery lecturer—and that anti-slavery was a question filling every part of the controversy between Mr. Mathews, Mr. Henson, Mr. Scoble, your committee, and the Free Mission Society—especially as these "sets of anti-slavery people" are hindered in their world-work of humanity, by combinations of sets of men, like those whom you are unconsciously strengthening.

You say that Mr. Scoble had no authority at Dawn from your committee; I repeat that the coloured people represent him as acting as though he had; and though Mr. Scoble *now says* he never intended to go to Dawn, yet the coloured people sent word to Mr. Mathews that the ground was cleared on which his house was to be built—and a public paper stated that he was to receive a salary of £500, and that Mr. Henson was, in some way, to be also engaged. Mr. Scoble also stated, in the *Morning Advertiser*, that he had ordered timber to be cut down, and directed operations on the farm. If this be true, it is no wonder that Mr. Mathews and the Free Mission Society were opposed by Messrs. Henson and Scoble, and the committee.

This, Sir, is not a question merely of the so-called Dawn Committee. It is a question which I could easily show to be connected with anti-slavery throughout the world. It has bearings on three millions of human beings, affecting their blood-running backs and bruised hearts. It has connexion with the Free Mission Society. It has relations with the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society in England, with the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, with the American Anti-Slavery Society, and with the successful or unsuccessful tyranny of slave-drivers. It is a question deciding whether the Free Missionaries shall be publicly recognized, receive British support, and be put into a position for doing, in part, the great work which the American and Foreign Anti-slavery Society lets alone, and which the British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society suppresses, and for the suppression of which, by various means, the Bristol and Clifton Ladies' Anti-slavery Society have succeeded and commenced independent action. And, in doing so, they have given a report, clearly proving, chiefly from the *Morning Advertiser*, and also from many English and American publications, that the very work which these ladies did, while the parent body was worse than idle, that body then came forward—or, rather, Mr. Scoble did for them—and claimed as the results of its own action.

When I see what has been done by a band of earnest-hearted ladies of Clifton and Bristol, I am ashamed to think how like a dead gigantic carcass the society called the "British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society" has been—with its offensive bulk laid in the path of true anti-slavery workers. You cannot take up the

controversy between your committee and the noble Elder Edward Mathews, without all these things presenting themselves as links in the same extended chain, girdling all British and American society, either as to interest or influence.

Why, Sir, unless England had been bowed down by a repressing power, the passing of the Fugitive Slave-law would have started such a thunder-clap of indignation from England, as would have made every pro-slavery man in America feel as vile as a dog, and as guilty as an assassin, in his own esteem—unless he were past consciousness of conscience. You may say, Sir, but I believe, and I assert, and it is the belief of thousands, that when you, as chairman, struck your blow—doubly merciless as that of a hitherto high-standing and world-famed Christian minister—you struck down for death, and perhaps for hell, many a poor chattelized black, groaning at his work, with a heavy heart, in the plantations of the South—unless we can undo your deed of despotism by throwing on it the light that will make it odious and startling to the British public.

Indeed, I cannot tell the boundaries of the bearings of this case. For when I consider that it is asserted that Mr. Scoble strangely threatened to put down even the panoramas of coloured lecturers in this kingdom—when I consider that Henson was recommended by Mr. Abbott Lawrence, the recent American ambassador, who was appointed after his strong support of a President who had three hundred slaves—when I consider that for a long time well-recommended fugitives coming to this country have been ignored, and that, by slanders and otherwise, efforts have been systematically made to destroy their standing and working—when I consider that some of our public religious societies wish to place the great question of slavery in abeyance—when I see that the Baptist Union sent out to America letters on slavery, which were there suppressed, but which were brought out by my brother in his "Book of Facts," and that this act of his seemed uncongenial to official quarters in England—when I consider that he was denied a hearing on the slave's behalf before the Baptist Union on the ground that he had been engaged in controversy, and when I inquire what controversy was intended, that with Mr. Scoble in the *Morning Advertiser*, or that with the Evangelical Alliance, in inducing it, if possible, to take anti-slavery action, no answer was returned—when I consider that it is a proposition of the Evangelical Alliance, that all the great missionary societies in the world should exist in union—pro-slavery as some of them are—when I remember that at the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society in 1851, Mr. Gurney, as chairman, wished the speakers to be careful in their remarks, for that the Americans were a very *touchy* people, and that Mr. Brock, and you, Sir, squared your speeches to that caution, and that the gentlemen on the platform were castigated by the *Morning Advertiser* for lack of independence of mind, and that a coloured speaker said, "Yes, they are a *touchy* people, they have touched me, and three millions of my people, &c."—when I consider that at the last meeting of the Sunday-school Union, a member of a slave-holding church, Dr. Dyer—who was *repulsed from speaking to the scholars of the Rev. and Hon. Baptist Noel's Sunday-school, by the Superintendent*—was foisted on the audience—when I consider that Dr. Baird in his pamphlet, speaking against my brother for his public advocacy of anti-slavery before slaveholders, yet acknowledges that Mr. M. has taken pains to well qualify himself to lecture, and that he has brought a large number of anti-slavery books to this country—when I consider that the popular slave-supporting missionary bodies in America act against the Free Mission Society, and that with those American Missionary bodies, some popular Missionary Societies in England fraternize—when I consider that the taking of Dawn Institute by your committee out of the hands of the Free Mission Society, may have been intended to prevent that society from coming before the English public with a claim for aid, and that your committee, in your resolutions, not only attacked my brother as the agent, but the society itself—and when I consider that Mr. Scoble in writing to the Free Mission Society to persuade them not to send an agent—which agent was already on his way—predictively threatened, "It will surely result in failure"—when I consider all these things, it seems to me not a mere personal controversy—Mathews *versus* Scoble and Henson, but also the committee *versus* the Free Mission Society, the strong *versus* the weak, capitalists *versus* anti-slavery agitation, plausibility *versus* moral right, nominal anti-slavery *versus* actual anti-slavery.

I remain, Sir,
Yours for the Slave's Advocate,
HENRY MATHEWS.

In a letter received by me from Mr. Binney since the above remarks were penned, he still takes great pains to try to prove that my brother's interview with the committee did not originate with the committee itself. It is all special pleading. Mr. Binney says, that my extract from Mr. Morley's letter proves that the interview could not originate with the committee; and with reference to the word "challenge," which he so fenced with before my postscript on the subject was in print, he now says pettishly I may call it challenge or whatever I please. As to whether the committee *originated* the invitation, I must refer the public to the extract in the foot-note of my letter in the *Nonconformist* of September 1st, if they wish to decide correctly. I must again pin Mr. Binney down to a dictionary definition. "To originate" is, according to Walker, "to bring into existence." Now, when the committee decided to "specially invite" Mr. Mathews, they *originated* the interview. To say otherwise is unworthy quibbling. It is confounding an active and actual origin with its distant antecedents. Mr. Binney then goes on to question my integrity, and the logical process by which one of the greatest theologians of England arrives at this conclusion, presents a curious specimen of unpublished literature. He asserts, in union with another, certain points; I, having counteracting evidence quite as trustworthy, I think, as Mr. Binney's word, or that of his friend, doubt these points; but what Mr. Binney and his friend assert, Mr. B. *presumes* *MUST BE FACT*, but what I say is only from *report*; yet, because I believe my evidence more than I do his, that absolves him from attaching any importance to anything I may write or publish. How rotten and rickety must a case be that needs to be bolstered up by such efforts.

Let it be remembered, that the great offence for which Mr. M. has been held up to public reprobation as an unprincipled man—that the act for which Messrs. Binney, Brock, and others, have endeavoured to ruin for ever the character of a man whose private and public reputation had been, up to that period, without a stain or a suspicion, is this:—After having finished circulating his statements, which contained extracts from certain printed documents, he ascertained that one resolution, of a very similar import to *three* others that had been passed by a public meeting in Canada, had not been passed. As this resolution was not essential to establish the truthfulness of the three others, and as Mr. M. had in his circular stated that Mr. Scoble denied the authority of them *all*, it was not to be wondered at that Mr. M. should not advert to this resolution when he afterwards inadvertently gave away a very few more copies of his circular, and sent his papers to Mr. Binney, without correcting the error—though, had he done so, it would in no way have lessened the strength of his case.

In reply to the committee's inquiry of Mr. M., "Did you give away any of your circulars after knowing that one of the resolutions was spurious?" Mr. M., after pausing to reflect if he had done so—a hesitation which was construed into a conviction of guilt—said he had given away a few; whereupon, the committee declare that he had been knowingly circulating a forgery, and was, consequently, deserving of the severest condemnation.

That the committee had the advantage of Mr. M. in words cannot be denied; but the chairman of the committee has not to be informed, that the essence of falsehood is an *intention to deceive*; and few will believe that, after all the explanations that have been given, Mr. B. can now think Mr. M. was guilty of an intention to deceive. Will any fair-minded Englishman be found to admit, that a man of an unblemished reputation ought to have his character destroyed by such a quibble as the one the committee have set up?

I have struggled hard against the conviction of the complicity of Mr. Binney in this matter, but his last letter has destroyed my confidence. I cannot reconcile Mr. Binney's determination not to answer any of my remarks, but choosing "rather to

suffer from misconstruction," with resolutions of such a cut-and-dried character as were published by the Dawn Committee. If Mr. Binney thinks it "kindness to my brother" to be silent, it is very different kindness to that fiery dash which he began with. If Mr. Binney does not publicly defend himself, I shall conclude, and so will the public, that the moral power of the facts are against him and the committee. I fear, judging from my observation in this matter, that where Mr. Binney finds wealth and power he will take sides with them against moral right; and that any movement of progress and ameliorative magnitude to the nations of the earth, and for the removal of gigantic social and ecclesiastical evils, has nothing to hope for in the exertion of Mr. B.'s great strength on its behalf. If Mr. Binney had publicly justified his position, I should, by documents, facts, and arguments, have shown thirteen features of the case, all condemnatory of the condemners, Mr. Binney and the committee.

I have now fulfilled a private obligation, only touching on public matters as far as they related to it. I shall now stand as an observer, and leave it to the anti-slavery friends in England to take such steps in the case, as may appear to them to best comport with public duty, and honourable, earnest, and necessary benevolence. Behind it all are the scenes of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and the united, heavy groans of three millions of human beings. God speed the right and redress the wronged, not only for truth's sake, but also for the sake of the chained gangs of poor blacks who, as in this condition they pass away from the auction-mart, are frequently heard to express their sorrow in a plaintive song, with this chorus:—

"Lord, break the slavery powers;
Go, sound the jubilee."

The voice rises to God—let England hear it! Be withered the arm that would stay negro redemption! Perish the unjust *man* rather than the suffering *million*, with injustice arrayed against them. If slavery cannot become extinct by any other means, let the flames of God burn it out. May the cold, shivering horror of such a church-defended curse soon cease.

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